The New-York Times.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

General W. T. Sherman and Staff at New-Orleans.

Highly Successful Result of His Expedition.

Four Thousand Negroes, Eleven Hundred Mules and Five Hundred Prisoners Brought In.

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE CONTINUED.

Inauguration of the Free-State Government of Louisiana.

GRAND AND IMPOSING DISPLAY.

Speeches of Gov. Hahn and Gen. Banks.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. J. M. Courtney, from New-Orleans via Havana, arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Morning Star* left New-Orleans Sunday, March 6, and arrived at Havana on the 8th inst., leaving the same day. Left at Havana steamship *Outside* for New-York on the 12th. Steamship *Cuba* arrived at New-Orleans on the 3d instant, and the *Havana* on the 5th; passed in the river bound up, steamship *George Washington* from this port.

The New-Orleans *Era* publishes the following extract from a private letter, dated off Mobile, Feb. 28:

"Yesterday heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mobile, but what for remains of the matter is I know not.

"The gunboats *Genesee*, *Port Royal*, *Calhoun* and *Jackson*, with one division of the mortar fleet, have been shelling Gaines's Pass Fort and Fort Gaines for three days, and are still at work. They keep up a heavy fire from morning to night.

"The rebel ram *Tennessee* has crossed the bar. She carries six heavy guns, three at each end; and is very short but powerful. Her plating is double, each plate being 2½ inches thick.

"I hope soon to be able to give you good news."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 6th, contained the following notice of the death of Mademoiselle Caroline Damoron, wife of Gen. P. T. Beauregard:

"Our obituary column yesterday recorded the death of a lady in this city, as well and widely known and so tenderly regarded by so many warm and affectionate hearts, that, in ordinary times, more than a mere passing comment of her death would have been made in our columns. Belonging to one of the best orders of families in Louisiana, closely connected with those who have held honorable positions in their country and abroad, known and esteemed by a large and loving circle of friends at the South, at the North and in Europe; yet to none of these was she so intimately, so devotedly endeared, as she was to her husband, who was absent, and to her relatives and friends, who, night and day, during the years of her illness, have watched by her bedside, have anticipated every possible want, and have soothed her sickness with an unwavering devotion unsurpassable, and comparable with their love alone. When the humbleness, probably, of the present Commanding-General, was in this department, he personally tendered to her an escort and every facility, if, and whenever, she should wish to join her husband. She was too weak, too ill to be removed. The devotion of this lady to her husband, her love for him was such, that she would not allow her family to communicate to him her critical position. Her sorrows and her sufferings have been respected, even by strangers, to the day of her death and her entrance into the land where there is always peace."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, March 6.

The only military movements in this department, for the last week, comprise the departure of a portion of Gen. Ransom's cavalry for some point west of here, probable Red River. This, however, is mere conjecture. The activity of the past month has indicated that something was in the wind; but as the Commanding-General is reticent; and the wise and knowing one out of credit, there is less than the usual guessing upon the subject.

On Wednesday everybody in the city was surprised with the announcement that Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman and Staff had just arrived from Vicksburgh, aboard the river gunboat *Diana*. The papers, with a singular unanimity, had assigned him to the easily performed duties of capturing Selma, Ala., and then moving simultaneously upon Mobile, Dalton, Savannah and Charleston. On the other hand, the rebels have had enthusiastic reports that he had fought a great battle, in which he lost 20,000 men, with the additional loss of 10,000 the next day, while attempting to retreat across the river. His sudden advent here unquestioned both sides. It proved that as usual, neither party had the reliable statement. His late expedition is called by himself a big raid, in the course of which he reached a point ten miles east of Meridian, without any opposition worthy of the name, and returned with an immense train of mules and contrabands.—1,100 of the former, and 4,000 of the latter. His other captures are said to be 500 prisoners and a large amount of supplies.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* of the 3d, gives the following account of Gen. Sherman's expedition:

"The expedition which, under the Command of Gen. Sherman, left Memphis and Vicksburgh about the first of last month, was never intended to be anything more than a gigantic raid—a diversion to draw attention from other important enterprises, and to effect the destruction of supplies, munitions of war, and the machinery for the manufacture of arms. The march was a rapid one and the column swept through the country like a forest fire, scaring the whole Confederacy to shake in its shoes. It penetrated, as we learn, some ten miles beyond Meridian, and having succeeded in destroying the railroads, bridges, the immense stores of corn and commissary stores held by the Confederates in that vicinity, as well as devastating the whole range of country, has returned in triumph to Vicksburgh laden with spoils. No serious opposition was made, and wherever any sort of resistance was offered, the enemy was wiped out, and the column marched on in triumph. *Having accomplished his mission, Sherman returned to the Mississippi, leaving* behind him a ruined country, she burned and destroyed everything that could support the life of man or horse, or contribute to rebel arms, has been crushed. He went empty and came back full. He took no train, and returned with one fifteen miles long, laden with an abundance of cotton and other things. He brings 1,100 mules, and about four contrabands to a mule. He has also 500 prisoners.

"Our private advices from Mobile represent that doted city as intensely excited. Gen. Maury, who commands the defences, has forbidden any one to go outside the lines; not even a newspaper can be passed out."

Transports are busy bringing troops back from Texas. There is quite a movement this way at present, which may mean something or nothing.

Cotton has slightly improved, and commands 75c. delivered for middling. Exchange on New-York firm—1¼@2 ⅌ cent. discount for sight. Gold, 63@63½ and 64.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, March 6, 1864.

Believing that the people of the loyal States and the civilized world, indeed, are deeply interested in the recent civil celebration in Louisiana, I think it important to give you a more than ordinarily detailed description, for everything connected with this installation of a "Free State Government" must in time be important history—a record of one of the most astounding incidents that have made memorable the startling era of the rebellion. That the pen can do but inadequate justice to the subject, is certain. An approach to a true description of the enthusiasm of the masses of the people, would appear to the Southern of the North as exaggerated. The real truth regarding these things, except by an eye-witness, cannot be understood or appreciated.

The place selected for the inauguration ceremonies was Lafayette-square, opposite the handsome structure known as the City Hall, and while there are many public squares in other cities surrounded by more costly residences, we know there is not one any more picturesque, one more thoroughly adapted to the purpose of a great civil fête. The surrounding buildings, and the large buttonwood trees which line the edges of the square, were all ingeniously worked in as part and parcel of the decorations, and so nicely was this done that it seemed, on a superficial examination, as if these permanent fixtures had been arranged for the especial purpose of giving effect to the decorations.

In the middle of the square was erected a circular platform, fifty feet in diameter, which served as a base to a tall staff, bearing aloft, above all rivals, the national standard. From this point as a centre, in a sweep of a half mile, towered an amphitheatre of seats, which, in height, accommodations and magnitude, was never before erected on this continent. On these ranges of seats were comfortably accommodated ten thousand of the loyal children of our public schools, together with ample room for five thousand especially invited guests. At the base of this immense amphitheatre was a platform for Gmasse's five hundred musicians, and forty anvils and their "beaters." In the rear of the amphitheatre, projected above the continuous boundary line, thirty-four upright columns, each surmounted by a glass colored globe underneath a shield; in this way every State of the Union was represented. Behind all this was stationed, by Gen. Ransom, fifty pieces of brass artillery. Over the centre square, were the festoons of evergreens, and gay signal-flags of all nations, and all around were various patriotic mottoes.

The memorable day of the inauguration dawned, the 4th of March, 1864, in accordance with arranged programme, was ushered in by a salute of one hundred guns from batteries under command of Gen. Ransom. Mingling with this echoing thunder, pealed forth merry chimes from all the bells of the city. The morning thus gloriously ushered in was as balmy as Spring, as throughout the day the sun, as if in sympathy with the scenes, behaved in the most considerate manner, and veiled its scintilic heat in fleecy clouds. At an early hour our population—ladies, gentlemen and children—commenced wending their way toward the centre of attraction, and before ten o'clock the four sides of this square outside were densely packed with excited and happy spectators. The time consumed in waiting was happily relieved, as one delegation of school children after another threaded their way through the multitude, waving their tiny Union flags, and greeting with innocent, joyous smiles, the repeated involuntary cheers that went up in behalf of the "little folks," as they, unchecked, entered the square, and, by thousands, and in interminable rows, ascending one above another, took possession of the amphitheatre.

At 11 o'clock, when the school children had all arrived, when the ladies had taken possession of their allotted seats, when the veteran soldiers, two regiments, First Regulars and Thirteth Massachusetts Veterans, passed into the square, smiling grimly at the novel and harmless part they were to perform in the pageant, viz.: fire blank cartridges in a musical way, the excitement grew quite intense, particularly at the appearance of Major-Gen. Banks and military suite, who, without swords, in long procession entered the City Hall and passed into Gov. Shepley's room, where had already assembled the Governor and other State officers elect, with the specially invited guests. Under the direction of Col. Thomas Chickering, Grand Marshal, a procession was formed, which left the City Hall, crossed St. Charles-street and entered the square as follows:

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

Supported by

Brig.-Gen. Shepley, Military Governor.
Chas. Claiborne, Esq., Clerk United States Court.
Alfred Shaw, Esq., Clerk United States District Court.
Hon. E. H. Durell, Judge United States District Court.
A. C. Graham, Esq., Marshal United States Court.

JUDGES.

R. K. Howell, J. S. Whitaker,
J. H. Manstand, C. Handlin,
C. A. Peabody, A. A. Atocha.

RECORDERS.

H. T. Vennard. Judge Lazumont.

Ald. Maron Hertz. Ald.

Major-Gen. Banks and Staff.
Major-Gen. McClernand and Staff.
Major-Gen. Sherman and Staff.
Major-Gen. Reynolds and Staff.
Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman and Staff.
Brig.-Gen. C. P. Stone and Staff.
Brig.-Gen. Dow and Staff.
Brig.-Gen. Arnold and Staff.
Brig.-Gen. Lee and Staff.
Brig.-Gen. Ransom and Staff.
Brig.-Gen. Cameron and Staff.

Followed by the officials of the Federal and City Governments, a large number of distinguished citizens, and the different committees of arrangements. Among the most prominent I noticed Geo. S. Denison, Collector of the Port; Cuyler Bullitt, Naval Officer; Rufus Waples, United States District-Attorney; J. F. Collins, Deputy Collector; J. T. Tucker, Gen. Banks' private Secretary, and other professional men and distinguished private citizens.

As the procession moved toward the platform, and its members were arranging their seats, Mr. P. S. Gilmore's band, or a small section of it, discoursed appropriate music. Order being at length obtained, Hon. R. K. Howell, Judge of the Sixth District Court, called the vast assemblage to order, and invited Rev. F. E. Chabrier to open the ceremonies with prayer.

When the prayer had been offered, "Hail Columbia" was performed in the following manner. First verse, full band, five hundred performers; 2d verse, full band and grand chorus of the ten thousand public school children present; 3d verse, full band, grand chorus by the children, and a chime of all the bells in the city; 4th verse, full band, grand chorus, the chiming of the bells, and a great gun accompanied fifty pieces of artillery. It is certainly difficult to give the slightest idea of the magnificent effect of this climacteric rendition of our grandest national air. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. Gilmore, the leader of the band, who rang the bells and fired the artillery by means of telegraphic wires that centered on the table before him. Not a mistake was made—the united voices sounded as one vast shout. Not a bell struck in the wrong time, not a piece of artillery was out of place. It was a magnificent musical demonstration, and such as has never been equaled until done so by the subsequent pieces that closed the ceremonies of this remarkable day. It was some time before the delighted and astonished audience could control their feelings, and when silence was apparently restored, there would break out in some parts of the vast assemblage involuntary shouts of applause, which would be echoed back again, to be still again taken up by the children, who cheered, waved their handkerchiefs and little flags, until they seemed, up the sides of the amphitheatre, like a host of gigantic butterflies waving their gaudy wings in the ever joyous sunlight. Order being finally restored, the tall and manly form of the Hon. R. K. Duncan, our just confirmed Judge of the United States District Court, rose and stepped up to the table in the centre of the platform, upon which lay a gigantic and magnificently bound Bible. The Governor-elect, amid deafening cheers, which was particularly enthusiastic on the part of the children, for they were guessing one who claimed to be a child himself of the public schools, stepped up to the table and, amid a profound silence, listened to the words of the oath as they were repeated by Judge Duncan. The Governor-elect then kissed the Bible, and then was sworn into office, under circumstances of extraordinary interest, not only the first loyal Governor of a State once identified with the so-called Confederacy, but also the first Free-State Government of the South-Western States. What a revolution a thousand days had witnessed! The progress of an age had been made in a few short days in this New-Orleans, dating from the time Farragut stood up in Canal-street and courted his bronzes, and told the people the North would not dared not fight for the Union, to the time when Michael Hahn assumes the gubernatorial chair of this same Louisiana, which had been recovered from rebel rule by the bayonets of Northern men, and by the people declared to be forever free.

The "Star-Spangled Banner," which followed, was never before given with such splendid effect. First time, full band. Second time, full band and grand chorus. Third time, full band, grand chorus, and a chime of all the bells of the city. Fourth time, full band, grand chorus, chiming of bells, and a great gun accompaniment by fifty pieces of artillery.

Judge Howell now introduced the newly-installed Governor of the State, who, in a clear voice, read his inaugural, of which the following are the important points:

Fellow-Citizens: In diffident obedience to your sovereign behests, solemnly proclaimed through the ballot-box on the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Washington, I appear before you as your freely-elected Governor, doubtful of myself in all things save in devotion to my country, and sincere and heartfelt affection for all my fellow-citizens, irrespective of birth-place, creed, or political opinion. In the exercise of your dearest rights as American citizens, you have placed me in the exalted office of Governor of this noble State; and by your acts you have shown that although the people of a State may err, a State, as a member of the American Union, cannot die. Is there among us to-day a man actuated by genuine American sentiments and true patriotism, who would even for an hour consent to have the Commonwealth consecrated to everlasting fame by the genius and valor of Andrew Jackson, abdicate her place in the national constellation? I hope not.

A resident of Louisiana from early boyhood, I have always felt proud of her history, and I have claimed the privilege on all occasions, public and private, in the Congress of the nation, as in popular meetings, to deny that the sovereign people of Louisiana had ever seceded from the Union, or had, at any time, or even in any apparently authoritative form, given their sanction to the act by which unfaithful agents precipitated her into the rebellion. I know that in making this declaration on behalf of the people of this State, I but echo the sentiments of the leaders and statesmen of her patriotic citizens, native and adopted, and the immense concourse of every description of persons around and above me at this time is strong testimony to its correctness. We, the people, have never seceded; we never intended to abdicate our proper place in the Union, and with the assistance of the National Government, whose duty it is to protect us from invasion and guarantee to us a republican form of government, we are determined we never shall. We have had our trials, physical and moral—they have been many and grievous—we have had our share of suffering and sorrow. God knows how sad and afflicting; but at length, drawing a veil over the devastation of the past, the waste and sufferings of our people, the social interruptions, the severance of the dear, tender ties of life, the broken hearts, the hostile separation of members of the same household, the blood and death following in the footsteps of grim-visaged war—raising ourselves up from lethargy and inaction, we have again shown our ability to participate in the blessings of equal and just laws, and in the maintenance of the most perfect system of free government that has ever been vouchsafed to mankind.

At an early day an election will be held for members to a convention for the revision of our State Constitution. The importance of such an election can scarcely be exaggerated. Every citizen is deeply interested in the organic law and that it may in all respects faithfully minister the wishes of the people and harmonize with the spirit of the age, the people must themselves exercise all due circumspection in the selection of delegates to represent them. The convention will doubtless provide for an early election of a Legislature. On the meeting of the latter, the absorbing labor question will at once demand its most serious attention, and the importance of this alone will appeal strongly to the minds of all good citizens, so that in the selection of members none unworthy from vicious habits or educational unfitness may be chosen. With the natural advantages Louisiana possesses in her inexhaustible soil, her genial climate, her domination of the river of rivers, her facilities for commerce, manufacturing and the most varied agricultural pursuits, nothing can prevent her present population, or, if they will not do it, then the emigration that will speedily supersede them, from becoming what our people once aspired with reason to be, namely, the most flourishing portion of the most powerful of nations. Proper legislation, such as we may look forward to obtain before many months, will enable the people to profit by the new life that is being infused into our social system; and in presence of the change, no man of observation, enterprise and enlightenment need have a discouraging apprehension. I shall do all that can be required of me in the meantime to put society into useful and healthful activity; and if our foundries, our workshops, our manufactories and shipyards remain closed, no charge of indifference to them can my purse fairly be preferred against me.

Among the many important questions which may be expected to demand attention upon the re-establishment of civil government and the assembling of a Legislature, will be that of the public credit of Louisiana, exposed as it has been to a rude shock by the bad men whose machinations have plunged us into war. The faithful recognition and discharge of the interest upon the public debt have ever been held as among the most sacred of obligations by the people. I fully share in the public solicitude in regard to this subject, and the fair fame of the State will be indelibly tarnished should the present default be continued one day after the termination of the present abnormal condition of our domestic concerns.

Mr. Hahn closed by again returning thanks to those who had elected him Governor, and promised to do his duties in that office.

Music, "Anvil Chorus," performed by the full band, accompanied by forty time-beaters upon anvils and fifty pieces of artillery. The novelty of this new musical treat after what had already taken place was, indeed, a surprise, and it seemed as if the audience would never tire in their plaudits. Meantime a beautiful young lady, a teacher in the Barrack-street school, accompanied by several beautiful children, miniature representative of the Goddess of Liberty, came on the stand and presented Gov. Hahn with a beautiful wreath, the flowers wrought so as to read "M. H. our Governor." The wreath was justly admired for its delicacy and good taste. At this stage of the proceedings Gen. Banks rose and stepped into the centre of the platform; his appearance was greeted by continued cheering, and especially from the children, and it was not until two or three signals had been given through the bugle for silence, that the General could proceed.

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens: At the request of the Committee of Arrangements, I am present as a spectator, to witness the imposing and grand ceremonies of this interesting occasion, and refrainedly, to express in words, my great gratification at the progress that has been made in the restoration of Louisiana to the Union of States, and in the majestic evidence before me of the returning loyalty of its people. (Loud cheers.)

I have watched with deepest interest, the prominent events in the struggle through which we are passing, from its inception to the present hour. In common with the mass of my countrymen, I have sorrowed at reverses, and rejoiced in victories. I have mourned over the heroes that have fallen on the field of battle—my brothers in blood, my brothers in arms—and have joined in the honors which a grateful people have showered upon the gallant spirits that by sea and shore land have led our hosts to victory. They never can be forgotten. (Applause.) Day by day and hour by hour, I have observed the receding armies of the enemy, until more than half the territory covered by the shadow of the rebel flag at the beginning of the war, has fallen into the possession of the Government, and is covered by the Stars and Stripes—the emblem of Liberty, now and forever, here and everywhere. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

It requires no power of prophecy in society on this occasion to predict that the fall and early close in the campaign of this season, before the Summer shall have ended, the fourteen insurgent States that a little wilfulness commanded the Atlantic coast, the coast of the Gulf, and the valley of the Mississippi, and our Territories bordering on the Mexican frontier, and the most important of all the unorganized and fictitious States of the Republic will be reduced to three or four States on the Atlantic coast, without an outlet by the sea, or possible land communication with either loyal or foreign States of this Continent. (Cheers.) We have enough to rejoice our hearts in the progress of our armies, and to give joy to the festivities of this glad hour.

"But much remains
To conquer still. Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war."

In order to maintain the ground we have received with such terrible sacrifice of precious life, and to enable the gallant leaders and heroic men of our armies to retire to the walks of civil life again, it is necessary that civil institutions of government shall be reestablished, and a new, subdued, yet patriotic spirit, like that which held

"The helm of Rome, when robes not arms,
Repelled the fierce Batavian and the Briton,"

should animate our people and restore the pristine purity and power of the nation.

Louisiana has not been faithless to her duties, nor is she now, nor will she be in the future. Among the truest spirits in the hour of trial were her sons and her daughters. Among the bravest and truest upon the field of battle have been her volunteers. (Cheers.) She was the first in this great revolution of ideas, rather than of arms, to organize her public schools upon a war footing, and infuse into the uncorrupted hearts of her youth this new sentiment of nationality, by the daily repetition, with the morning prayers, of the meaning anthems of American liberty. (Cheers.) She was the first to institute the system of compensation labor that makes the restoration of the institution of Slavery on this Continent impossible; that compels us to prepare for the elevation of the oppressed race, and the ultimate recognition of all their rights. She is the first in this revolution of ideas to give to the negro element of the people a national interest and importance. And to-day it celebrates with becoming splendor the recognition by the people, in a canvass of unrestricted freedom, and a ballot of nearly 12,000 votes, the integrity of which has not been questioned, of the national sentiment that Union and Liberty are and must be now and forever one and inseparable. (Loud and prolonged applause.) In proportion to the confidence with which the people of the American continent shall view the results of this day's history, so will arise, in all parts of our land, a cry of joy as of a people liberated from the bondage of Slavery and death. (Cheers.) And from the heartstrings and the altars will arise the prayers of the good and wise, that this, first and brightest gleam of light will prove a joyful harbinger of a perpetual day of peace, prosperity and power.

Of all human institutions, States are of the slowest growth, and require the deepest root. To be permanent, they must be founded in the habits and customs of the people. Like a statue, they cannot be brought into existence by edict, or decree, or constitution. Their laws must be founded in the institutions of social life, and penetrate the business and business of men. The Constitution that has this day been partially revived, and the State that is this day re-created, has this permanent foundation. It is not called into life by a vote of the people, nor by the inauguration of the Governor. It has a stronger and deeper basis than this, or than all these; and that is in the changed habits of the people, and the adaptation of their customs, and their interests and daily life to the new condition of things, and the demands of the new and great age upon which we are entering. You will see it in the saloon; you will find it in the workshop; it is pregnant with life on the plantation; it is in the clothing-room, on the levee, on the Merchants' Exchange, in the army! And above and all—above all—it lives in the melodious music of the young hearts that are about us, that with the majestic accompaniment of artillery and the chimes of bells rises like a universal holocaust to Heaven in praise to God for the day that has dawned upon us. [Tumultuous cheers.] Let us remember that the reinaugeuration we celebrate has the basis of a century, for we have achieved deeds of a century in the past two years; and from long years the people are faithful and true to themselves as long will stand Louisiana, the first returning State, in which every man is a freeman, the architect of his own fortune, with nothing between him and his Maker to limit his aspirations or his opportunities. But it requires capacity, devotion and purpose; it must be done by the people and not by their agents; and in invoking blessings of Almighty God upon this auspicious day and occasion, we can ask of him in the plenitude of his power and wisdom, to do no more and to do no less than to impress upon the people of Louisiana a fitting idea of their responsibilities and their duties. [Prolonged applause.]

At the close of this address, the band gave "Our Flag is Still There," first time with full band; second time, full band in grand chorus; third and last time, full band, chorus, chiming of bells, with artillery accompaniment. The Rev. Mr. Henroz then offered up an eloquent prayer, followed by a musical medley of our most popular airs, ending with a benediction from the Rev. Mr. Cavanaux.

Then followed the musical *fête*, which was one of the grandest affairs of the kind that was ever attempted in this country. It is probably true, nothing equal to it ever occurred in the grandest European musical festivals. The imposing ceremonies of the day had had their effect, the presence of thousands of beautiful children, the warming up of the latent fires of patriotism in the strong men present, the congratulations of those who could hardly realize the present moment to be else than a dream—to have, under such circumstances, our national airs played with a pomp and circumstance unprecedented in musical history—to listen to the swelling notes of ten thousand loyal children—to hear a half thousand stalwart performers on instruments—to hear introduced the roll of drums and the running fire of two regiments of musketry, and hear, above all this din of awful melody, the booming of cannon, first in single reports, and then rolling rapidly along like Heaven's maddest tropical artillery, it is no wonder we repeat, that timid women became enthusiastic, that strong stalwart men, that veterans of fifty hard-fought battle-fields, were simultaneously fused in one heat of sympathy, and that amid this clamor of crowning glory to a completed programme of events, that will mark an era in the world's history—there went up one united shout of joy, from old and young, women and children, for the redeemed city of the Sun, this diversified people of the valley of the Mississippi; and thus ended the immediate ceremonies connected with the inauguration of the first Free State Governor of Louisiana. T.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Reports from Chattanooga—Unsuccessful Rebel Raid—Affairs at Knoxville—Large Arrival of Deserters, &c.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, March 12.

The rebels sent in a flag of truce on "important business." The intention was to get the location of our advanced posts at Ringgold. The flag was stopped at the outposts and the scheme failed.

A heavy column of infantry was reported moving up from Ringgold, but was ascertained to be nothing more than an escort to a body of refugees, seeking the Federal lines.

Boats from Knoxville report guerrillas quiet along the river.

The receipts of rebel deserters average thirty per day this month.

The oath is administered daily at the City Prison at 7 o'clock.

All deserters are sent to the rear.

Gen. Sherman, commanding the post, is issuing 50,000 rations daily. Citizens come from a distance of fifty miles.

All unemployed and unenlisted contrabands will be shipped North on Monday.

As an evidence of reconstruction, the Masonic Lodge, at Chattanooga, has revived and will soon commence work.

Col. Niemann, of the Twenty-fourth Illinois, who was wounded at Bussard's Roost, in a late reconnoissance, died in the hospital last night.

Remonstrance of Gov. Bramlette Against Enlistment of Negroes.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Saturday, March 12.

It is understood that Gov. Bramlette has addressed an earnest remonstrance to the President respecting the enrollment and enlistment of slaves in Kentucky, and has pledged the President that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to take slaves from their owners without their consent. He claims that Kentucky has furnished more than 50,000 of her sons to defend the Government, and is willing to furnish still more—all that are allotted to her; that she has proved her loyalty, and must be treated as a loyal State, and that her Constitution and laws must be respected.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Opinions Concerning the Late Reverse in Florida.

An Artillery Skirmish Near Jacksonville.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCE.

Capture of Torpedoes in the St. John's River.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The United States steam-transport *Fulton*, Weeres, Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., arrived last night with mails and passengers to Maj. Seward Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Among the passengers are Brig.-Gen. J. W. Turner, bearer of official dispatches to the War Department, and Capt. C. W. Fitzhugh, Lieut. F. J. Hitchcock and Dr. W. Plant, of the sloop-of-war *Housatonic*.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* arrived at Port Royal, on the morning of the 10th, having a regiment on board.

The Quartermaster's steamboat *Harriet West*, previously reported lost in St. John's River, has arrived at Port Royal without injury.

Capt. Emerson, of the transport *Island City*, captured on an island called the Two Sisters, near the mouth of the St. John's River, two large torpedoes. The magazines of both consisted of half an oil cask, hermetically sealed, and contained seventy-five pounds of rifle powder. The powder was to be fired by means of a gun-barrel, to which was attached a percussion cap, exploded by a hammer, the latter being operated by a powerful steel spring, controlled and regulated by a complete Yankee brass clock, manufactured in Connecticut, evidently constructed for the benefit of our blockading vessels in the St. John's.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Wednesday, March 9, 1864.

THE ARMY

is still encamped outside the entrenchments, although the lines have been contracted within the past few days. The men are fully prepared to again meet the enemy, and are confident that in the next encounter the result will be in their favor. The ways and wherefores of the recent disaster have been the themes of unlimited conversation and discussion among both officers and men, and the conclusion generally arrived at is not in a strict sense favorable to the military reputation of the commander of the district. He suffers not so much on account of having made an advance movement as in marching his column without flankers. When Gen. Seymour advanced on the morning of the 20th, he was fully persuaded he was on the eve of achieving something very handsome in the military way, and had he taken the proper precautions, I doubt not he would have realized all that he anticipated. It is hardly fair to censure Gen. Seymour for wanting to give to the Florida expedition a practical military aspect; but I take the ground that he cannot offer a reasonable excuse for committing the gross blunder of allowing his men to be entrapped. That is the only substantial blunder he did commit, and it is the only act for which he deserves blame. The fact of his transcending orders might be considered a just cause for his arrest, but not numerous instances of a similar nature occurred and been passed over without remark. But on account of his not succeeding, his going beyond the limits of his instructions will, of course, weigh heavily in the balance against him. Gen. Seymour does not hesitate to take upon himself the responsibility of his entire proceedings so far as they regard the battle of Olustee. It is well known the Gen. Gillmore gave instructions that the army should settle for a while at Baldwin and Barber's. In the belief that all was going on prosperously, Gen. Gillmore returned to Hilton Head, and judge of his surprise to receive a dispatch from Gen. Seymour on the morning of the 10th ult., stating his intention to advance toward Lake City. That same day Gen. Gillmore sent his Chief-of-Staff, Gen. Turner, by a special boat to Jacksonville, with instructions to prevent the advance movement, but the fearful gale that was blowing at the time kept the vessel from crossing St. John's bar, consequently Gen. Turner did not arrive at Jacksonville until Saturday night, at about the hour the army commenced falling back from Olustee. I regret to see so much written about Gen. Seymour not sympathizing heartily with the colored troops. As far as sympathy is concerned, I think Gen. Seymour has given them a full share. But I do not think he is a man to over-indulge any of his troops, either white or colored; and so long as the one is not favored particularly at the expense of the other, the friends of the colored troops have no good ground for complaint. The value of colored soldiers has been thoroughly tested, and as far as my experience goes, it is equal to that of white troops, when the latter are within supporting distance. They must have an example to go by. In my opinion, it would be a fearful mistake to send a body of colored troops into a fight without having nearby a force of white soldiers. While I do not believe in crowding the colored soldiers, I do not believe in placing him above the white one, for it is the latter after all that we must depend upon to achieve our signal victories.

SKIRMISHING.

Last week, Col. Henry, with a force of cavalry and artillery, proceeded toward the enemy's position on a reconnoissance. When he had reached Three Mile Run, a little stream three miles out of Jacksonville, he discovered a regiment of mounted rebels drawn up in line on the opposite side, in readiness to go out with apparently a view to examine our lines and position. The rebels also had artillery. A brief skirmish ensued, which was followed by an artillery duel—two or three pieces being engaged on each side. The rebels were finally compelled to retreat toward their camping ground. They were pursued by Henry as far as Camp Finegan. Beyond that point it was not prudent for Henry to go in consequence of approaching darkness. Our men returned to camp with one man killed and five wounded. The enemy lost more than double that number. The enemy's cavalry seem to be continually prowling round our flanks. They will get a lesson one of these days that will cause howling among them.

REBEL DESERTERS

come into our lines at the rate of three and four a day. From them we learn that the enemy is stripping the entire from Florida as rapidly as possible. All the rebels care about, is to hold the State sufficiently long to get the cotton away, then they will retreat, and we may occupy it with welcome.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

The main portion of the rebels are at Baldwin. Their pickets are between Camp Finegan and Ten Mile Run. A trustworthy man informed me that there are two regiments cavalry and one battery artillery, exclusive of the five pieces taken from us. They are hanging in Baldwin; and although Finegan is sufficiently to be understood that he intends an advance, yet that the moves he will venture beyond his present lines. They have rebel running from Lake City to Baldwin. Finegan's headquarters are said to be at Baldwin. The other day, one of our pickets meet a rebel with a flag of truce, and had an interview with a rebel officer of cavalry. The Captain wanted to know why we came down to Florida, for he as dearly deprived him of much quiet enjoyment, and was so mad at him, against his desire, to fight. His men did not want to fight, and he thought ours did not either. The detailed Captain was informed that we came to fight, if necessary, to accomplish an object, and that he must not be surprised to witness, and long hereafter, one of the best little fights that had ever happened in Florida. On one occasion, while Henry was making his rounds in the direction of Gainesville, three weeks ago, he meeted Finegan's French Marshal, who was at a small house visiting his family. His name was Walker, and he said, if Henry would let him off on parole, he would return in our lines at the expiration of fifteen days. The fellow was as good as his word, and is now in our custody.

GEN. VEDDER

has returned to Hilton Head, after remaining here last five days. The report sent North that he came for the purpose of superseding Gen. Seymour, is wholly without foundation. Gen. Seymour continues to hold command of this district. What changes may take place hereafter, I am not able at this writing to say. I am positive that, on account of court-martial now pending, there is no General in the department available for the position.

GEN. GILLMORE

spent a few days here last week in examining the fortifications and ordering the construction of additional works. He is now at Hilton Head.

THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

is in good condition. Nearly all the wounded have been transferred to the hospitals at Beaufort and Hilton Head. They are well provided for, and are rapidly recovering from their wounds. The number of the wounded in the hospitals reaches the high figure of 1,800. Two-thirds of them, however, are but slightly wounded, and will, in all probability, rejoin their regiments in the course of three or four weeks. Dr. Gibbs, formerly Medical Director at Morris Island, now occupies the same position at this post. Chief Medical Director Perry continues to make his headquarters at Jacksonville.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Thursday, March 10, 1864.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

At 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 6th inst., Corp. Essex, of Company F, Third Rhode Island Artillery, who was doing picket duty on Tybee Island, discovered a schooner on the beach, which, on examination, proved to be a blockade-runner. The schooner ran aground during the night, and her papers showed she was bound from Nassau. Capt. D. B. Cummings, of the same company, went aboard the schooner, taking with him a file of men, and seized the Captain and four men, who constituted the crew.

The cargo consisted of coffee, whisky, alcohol and spices. The captain said the schooner was called the *Alice Turner*, but the mate persisted her right name was Maria. The point at which she was captured is five miles from Fort Pulaski. Maj. Barry, of the Third Rhode Island, Commandant of the post, was notified of the capture, and sent Lieut. Jas. McCurrie, with a small force of men, to take charge of the vessel. Her cargo has been removed to Martello Tower, on Tybee Island. The hull of the schooner is in a good condition, but the deck and masts are nearly worn out. The schooner is of thirty-five tons burthen. The captain said he was attempting to run into Savannah, and that on the night previous to his capture he ran aground on Hilton Head Island. At that time he gave up all hopes of his vessel, and went below with his crew to take a good supper, believing the "Yankees" would not all that they did not eat. But the tide rose, and set the vessel afloat, which in the end proved of little benefit to him, as he was noticed the next morning. He said he paid $35,000 for the schooner in Nassau. He and his men are from Charleston and Savannah. Col. Howard, Commandant of the Post at Hilton Head, has made arrangements to have the goods conveyed thither. The vessel and cargo will probably be sold at public auction.

A RIGHT MOVEMENT.

In accordance with orders recently issued by Gen. Gillmore, Provost-Marshal-General Hall caused to be arrested last Sunday all parties using Government horses who were not entitled to that privilege by law. The result of the proceeding was an assemblage of fifty persons at his headquarters at 8 P. M., the party including several officers, and civilians riding private horses were interfered with only to a sufficient extent to make the best civilians, while sinners of Government horses, including Commissary and Quartermaster's clerks, sutlers, all classes of civilians, and even officers, were made to give explanations and then undergo the ignominy of a good reprimand. It is high time this abuse of riding public animals by Tom, Dick and Harry, should be corrected, and we are glad to see that Provost-Marshal General Hall has taken the matter in hand. Parties repeating the offence will be punished severely. In this connection I desire to bear testimony to the very able and efficient manner in which Provost-Marshal-General Hall is conducting in the duties of his office by Lieut. Alex. Newman. An officer better qualified for the position than Lieut. Newman could not be found in the department.

THE HEALTH

of the troops at Hilton Head continues excellent. A number of cases of small-pox has broken out among the colored population. Not long since a colored child of one of the washerwomen at the Fort Royal House was seized with the small-pox, and, upon a representation of the case being made to Dr. R. R. Jonnson, who has charge of the treatment of colored people, that functionary declined to give his attention to the case until he was absolutely forced to do so by Dr. A. F. Dessauns, who was made acquainted with the fact by Dr. L. H. Frank. If cases of small-pox are allowed to remain at such public places as the Fort Royal House, and remain there daily brushing a surgeon appointed to attend, in that branch of duties neglects to perform his attention, how long will it be before we shall have the terrible disease throughout the army? In such instances the most lenient measures who will not fail to do their duty. WALT.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 13.

The steamer *Nansemond* arrived this afternoon with the blockade-running steamer *Mary Ann* in tow, captured off Wilmington.

The oyster schooner *John Baker* was burned by the rebels yesterday morning up the Nansemond River. Her Captain and crew were captured with 60,000. The crew were asleep when captured.

A New Call for Troops Probable.

HEARING ON PRESENT QUOTAS TO BE ORDERED.

The following was received by Gen. Hayes yesterday. It would seem to indicate pretty plainly that another call for troops is to be made:

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.

To Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hays, A. A. P. M. G., New-York.

All the men raised in excess of the quotas assigned for the last call will be credited on the next call.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, March 12, 1864—4 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: [illegible] bbls. Ashes, 5,116 bbls. Flour, 675 bags Corn Meal, 1,565 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 60 bushels Rye, 6,250 bushels Oats, 1,542 bushels Malt, 2,118 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,450 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES.—Some 25 bbls. Pearlashes Sold at [illegible] $ lb. and 5 casks at [illegible] $ 100 lb. Stock, 525 bbls.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour and Meal continue to decline, and prices have fallen off 10@15c. $ bbl. since our last, and the market is very dull at full prices. We quote Superfine State, [illegible]; Lafayette and Marion, [illegible]; Rye, [illegible]; Corn Meal, [illegible]. [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day, and prices have been [illegible] $ bbl. lower, the market closing heavy at the following quotations: Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; extra do. [illegible]; Superfine State and Western [illegible]; extra do. [illegible]; Superfine State and Western [illegible]; extra do. [illegible]; Superfine State and Western

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE

REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Nov. 25, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State, passed May 16, 1859, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will hold the sale of property hereinafter described, on the first day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by William Kennedy, Auctioneer, the following real estate, belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. Vacant lot of land on the west side of Mott-Street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and Old Slip.

Maps may be examined at the Comptroller's Office, City of Brooklyn, on and after March 28, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

City of New-York: Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 4, 1864.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SUPREME COURT.
Estate of Richard E. Hount, Jr., Bankrupt.
Warehouse, known as the
MOFFAT ESTATE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,
the lease of the warehouse, known as the Moffat Estate, No. 111 Front-st., south side, 20 ft. west of Market-st., 25 feet on north side, and 20 feet on rear, 100 ft. deep, with the appurtenances, 20 ft. west of 11th-av.

Also, 20 feet on south side, 100 ft. west of 11th-av.

Also, 20 feet on north side, 100 ft. west of 11th-av.

Also, 20 feet on south side, commencing 100 ft. west of 11th-av.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.—Triangular piece of ground at Broadway, 10th-st and 11th-av.

BROADWAY.—Lot on west side, commencing at 100th-st and runs westwardly to 11th-av.

BROADWAY AND 100TH-ST.—Northwest corner 100th-st.

BROADWAY.—Lot on east side, commencing 100th-st.

BROADWAY.—Lot, south side, 100 ft. east of 11th-av; 25 feet on 100th-st.

BROADWAY.—Lot, south side, commencing 200 ft. east of 100th-st.

BROADWAY.—Lot, north side, commencing 100 ft. east of 11th-st.

BROADWAY.—Lot, south side, commencing 200 ft. east of 11th-st.

ALSO—Lot on the north side of 100th-st., between 10th and 11th-av.

ALSO—All the water-right in front of said tract.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and at the office of the Comptroller.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL,

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock A. M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Fulton-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint.

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Provost-street, Hoboken, N. J.

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Barclay-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the City.

The lessee for each of the above named Ferries to be bound to conform to the requirement of the City Charter relative to Ferries, and also to the covenants, conditions and agreements contained in the Revised Ordinances of the City of New-York, relative to the Ferries, and to make, ordain and manage the said Ferry of Ferries hereinbefore in each value, regulations, ordinances or by-laws not now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the franchise of the said ferry, with the rights, will be required to pay, at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent, or the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he accepts a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the annual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful performance of the covenants of the lease. The fee of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no revenue whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises, beyond the lease, during the term of the lease.

The Board of Education of the Corporation of the City of New-York, in the exercise of the discretion vested in them by the Charter, to be exercised by the Comptroller for the time being, may require the lessee of any ferry, to provide a suitable school-house, with not less than 400 feet of floor, of the dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the accommodation of Fire Wardens, required by the Chief Engineer of the Department of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which purpose the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Fulton-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Hunter's Point, L. I.

The lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the City.

The lessee for each of the above named Ferries to be bound to conform to the requirement of the City Charter relative to Ferries, and also to the covenants, conditions and agreements contained in the Revised Ordinances of the City of New-York, relative to the Ferries, and to make, ordain and manage the said Ferry or Ferries hereinbefore in each value, regulations, ordinances or by-laws not now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the franchise of the said ferry, with the rights, will be required to pay, at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent, or the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he accepts a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the annual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful performance of the covenants of the lease. The fee of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no revenue whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises, beyond the lease, during the term of the lease.

If the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, is purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair valuation, at the time of the sale, to purchase at a fair valuation, at the time of the sale, to purchase at a fair valuation, all the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the ferry, to be paid for by the old and new lessees, in case the parties agree to the amount to be paid for the fixtures, or, in case they do not agree, to be determined by arbitrators, one to be appointed by the Common Council and the other by the present lessee, with power to the arbitrators to appoint a third person, in case they shall not agree, and the decision of any two of the arbitrators shall be final and binding upon the parties, and the expense of the same, to be paid by the parties in equal proportions.

The lessee for each of the above named ferries will be required, in the event of the sale of the franchise, to pay to the City Chamberlain, for the use of the City, the sum of twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

BENJ. H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of execution, exposed to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock A. M., the United States Hotel, Saratoga, the right of the prize money DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
PAPER,
STATIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JOSEPH HERMAN, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON MONDAY, MARCH 14, at 3 o'clock, A. M., precisely, at the Brooklyn and L. I. Sanitary Fair, the handsome Tabernacle Hall, 60 common seats, 20 pine settees, 20 silver-plated custom bar spoons, 1 china cabinet, 1 cash box, Stevens' cash-store, with Stevens' large patent safe, 1 cash-store, 1 set of office pigeon-holes, 1 cash, before delivery, with a satisfactory 6-month note every purchaser.

AUCTION SALES.

MARKET CELLARS
AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION,
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease the rent of public market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at the office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Feb. 24, 1864.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on slips at public auction, the docks, piers and slips adjoining on the East Side of the City, the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, and for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at the office, where maps will also be shown if desired.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Feb. 22, 1864.

JAMES MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES MILLER.
MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864,
At the hour of 12 o'clock, noon,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway.

A very high-class, brown-stone dwelling; cellar and vault under the street; nothing round on second and third stories; hot and cold water throughout; all the modern improvements. Very desirable for a family wishing a retired residence. House 50x56, lot 103 feet, subject to the balance of party wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON Broadway, Bleecker and Bleecker-st., Tuesday, March 15, 1864.—By order of the Hon. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, MARCH 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BROADWAY.—Two-story and basement brick stores and dwellings, situate on the north side of Broadway, between Columbia and Sheriff-sts., and known as Nos. 105 and 107; houses are each 18 feet 6 inches by 60 feet; lots 25 feet 8 inches by 100 feet.

BLEECKER-ST.—Two three-story and basement brick houses and lots, on the southerly side of Bleecker-st., 18 feet 8 inches east of the Bowery, known as Nos. 211 and 213; houses are each 20 by 42 feet; lots 20 by 101 feet 6 inches.

BLEECKER-ST.—Two-story and attic brick front and rear house and lot, on west side of Bleecker-st., 51 feet 8 inches north of Bester-st., known as No. 45; lot 20 by 56 feet 8 inches.

BAST-ST.—Two lots on east side of East-st., 70 feet south of Rivington-st., each 25 by 100 feet.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The two-story and attic brick front and lot, on east side of Washington-st., between Charles and West Ninth sts., known as No. 677; house 22 by 40; lot 22 by 52 feet.

BAST BROADWAY.—Three-story and basement brick house and lot, on south side of East Broadway, between Montgomery and Clinton sts., and known as No. 247; house 23 by 46; lot 23 by 87 feet 6 inches.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WORTH, LEWIS AND 4TH STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building, New-York.

WORTH-ST.—The valuable lot, with the two-story brick front building thereon, No. 191 Worth-st., (late Anthony-st.,) north side, between Centre and Elm sts. Lot 22.6 by 60 feet deep.

LEWIS-ST.—No. 201, northwest corner of 4th-st., with two-story brick front building, 30 by about 31 feet 22.10 by 75 feet, together with an alley way on the rear, 8 feet in width by 60 feet in depth, to be sold with the lot.

FOURTH-ST.—The valuable two-story and attic, block-of-two brick houses and lot, No. 403, 4th-st., south side, between Avenue D and Lewis-st. House 50 by 40 feet; lot 25 by 80 feet.

Terms at sale. Possession 1st of May.

JOSEPH HERMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15,
At 12½ o'clock A. M., at the corner of Myrtle and Carlton Ave., Brooklyn,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A RETAIL GROCERY STORE—Comprising a large and general assortment of fresh goods; bottled liquors; office furniture; 2 good horses; express wagon; grocer's wagon; light wagon; 2 coupes, harness, &c., &c.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, on Liberty-st., near Broadway.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

LIBERTY-ST.—The very valuable three-story white marble front store, with basement and under cellar, lot 25 ft. on Liberty-st., between Broadway and Greenwich sts., south side; store 25 feet 10 inches front, by about 114 feet in depth; lot 25.10 front, 31 feet 4 inch rear, by 118 feet 6 inches deep, now under lease to May 1, 1865, at $3,300 per annum.

The valuable improvements now rising on in Broadway, near Liberty-st., with the rapid advance of business in this locality, make the above a desirable investment for capitalists.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BLEECKER-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) the following described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY.—The lot of land, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., extending through to and fronting on Crosby-st., being 25 feet 3 inches in width on Broadway, 194 feet on Bleecker-st., and 26 feet 10 inches on Crosby-st. Being one of the most desirable pieces of business property that has been offered this season, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF ISAAC M. WOOLLEY, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of James L. Montgomery, Executor, and Matilda D. Woolley, Executrix, of the estate of Isaac M. Woolley, deceased:

1TH-AV.—1 lots on east side of 5th-av., opposite the Central Park, commencing on the northeast corner of 5th-st.

59TH-ST.—3 lots on the north side of 60th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., each 20x100.2.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 41ST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Charles P. Neilson, Executor of John Neilson, M. D., deceased:

BROADWAY.—The valuable property, No. 726 Broadway, east side, opposite New-York Hotel. Building four-story, brick, high stoop. Lot 24 by 127.6 feet.

4TH-AV. and 41ST-ST.—The valuable southeast corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Each lot 24.8 by 90 feet. Terms at sale.

For maps and further particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE HOME-STEAD OF THE LATE ASA WHITEHEAD, AT NEWARK, N. J.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, the homestead of the late Asa Whitehead, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 3 P. M., on the premises, the above property, in lots to suit purchasers.

This is the most desirable property for private residence now offered for sale in the City of Newark. It consists of a front of 240 feet on Broad-st., facing the South Park, and embracing the whole front of the block between Washington and Belmont sts.; it extends in depth 200 feet on Pennington-st., and 200 feet on Richmond-st., and includes a large and commodious family mansion, with all the modern improvements, well stocked with valuable fruit trees, evergreens and shrubbery. It is within three minutes' walk of the Chemnut-st. Depot on the New-Jersey Railroad, from which cars communicate with New-York every half-hour during the morning and afternoon; time thirty minutes. Broad-st. Railroad affords convenient communication with the upper part of the city. A map of the premises, with lots laid out, may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Terms accommodating and made known on the day of sale.

KING & BOND,
No. 200 Broad-st., Newark.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY ON COURTLANDT-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

COURTLANDT-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the three-story brick building thereon, covering nearly the entire lot, No. 23 Courtlandt-st., near West-st., and Jersey City ferry. Lot 22.8 by 87 feet.

The above will be sold subject to a mortgage of $4,000, payable in 3 years, with part less than four hundred feet of front of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department, of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer of the Department of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which purpose the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON HOTT-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, March 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

HOTT-ST.—The very valuable three-story brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Hott-st., 25 feet south of Cherry-st., being 25 feet in width by 80 feet in depth. The house is 26 by about 40 feet.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 27TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., AN elegant English basement house, completely furnished and in the best possible order; house, stoves, furniture, &c., for sale, with all the modern improvements; price $22,000; possession on or before 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE,

About 100 lots 25 feet wide, 6th to 8th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs., some of them fronting the Central Park. These lots are very eligibly located. Will be sold together, or by the block.

Also, 24 lots on 5th-av., east and 6th sts.

For further particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 95 Broadway.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred lots for sale at moderate prices, and on easy terms. Cross the Harlem River bridge to Morris-st., and inquire at the Land office, T. RAE, Agent. Decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs. Streets and avs. laid out, to connect with those in New-York proper. A horse railroad along the westerly side of the property, adjoins.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A VERY desirable building lot, 100 feet front, by 200 feet depth, situated on High-st., contiguous to the Broad-st. horse-cars and Connecticut-st. depot. It is one of the best sites for a country residence, having a fine view of the city and surrounding country, and is equally adapted to those wishing to build, so as to combine the advantages of the city and country. Price reasonable and terms easy. Also, in close proximity, on rear streets, a number of building lots, the whole together would make a rare and profitable investment. For particulars inquire at No. 6 Eight-st., Newark.

Separated from the above, a house and lot in Cranford-st., the lot is 50 feet front, by 200 feet in depth; the house contains 10 rooms and cellar; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, containing about five acres, situated in Jamaica, Queens County, N. Y., 1 mile from the City Hall, Brooklyn, by the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, and within five minutes' walk from said road. There is on the premises a well and complete house, with furniture, a good barn, stable, fowl-house, and pleasantly situated on the road leading from Jamaica to Bedford, about 1½ miles from Coney Island, and about the same distance from Bath.

Also, 10 acres of first-quality land on the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad, within half a mile of Coney Island, and in view of the ocean and New-York Bay; it grants high, healthy situation, and is either for a gardener or gentleman doing business in the City. For further particulars, apply to H. V. STURM, on the premises, or R. Y. STRYKERS, Gravesend Village.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN POINT, NEW-JERSEY, an elegantly and substantially built house, in perfect order, and ready for immediate use—it is large and commodious. Three-story and basement, long dining-room, with an additional kitchen, and servants' accommodations; excellent water; 2 acres of ground; beautifully built; it is suitable for a seminary, boarding-house, or private residence. Location on the shore road, and within a half hour's ride by rail or boat from the city. Apply on the premises or

JOHN M. BEYARD.

$10,000 IN GREENBACKS WILL BE paid for a warranty title in fee simple, free and clear of all incumbrances, to a lot or lots, 25 feet front, on the best location in Brooklyn, and as near to Wall-st. as Brooklyn, New-York. With a telescope Hurigate on the roof, which will be ready in a few days, it is within a minute's walk of the elegant new Brooklyn depot, with a double row of catalpha trees on both sides—the most elegant drive in the State. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

W. W. COLESON.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS, A very desirable building lot, splendidly situated on high ground, having a very extensive view of the surrounding country, and the East and North Rivers about ten miles distant; on the Harlem Railroad line, at Tuckahoe, adjoining the lands of Charles Dusenbury; has, considering about one acre, well fenced, has carriage-house and well of water on the premises; terms low. Apply to GEO. W. UNDERHILL, Tuckahoe, or F. N. MORGAN, No. 239 West 23d-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT OLD PRICE, A NEW FINE country residence, suitable for a gentleman, containing 20 rooms, three stories and basement, tastefully laid out, an elevated site, healthy location, commanding a magnificent view, a variety of good fruit, surroundings unsurpassed, only 20 minutes' walk from depot; city trains per day; 30 minutes from City Ferry; price $8,000; $5,000 may remain on bond. Address L. D., Box No. 122 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A DESIRable residence, on Rochelle-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, and near the New-Haven Railroad Depot, consisting of one and three-quarter acres of land, frame cottage (containing 12 rooms), barn and other out-buildings. Apply to

D. UNDERHILL, No. 79 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR THE SEASON—A very desirable residence with nearly an acre of ground, beautifully situated on the east side of the Hudson and in full view; house is commodious with a bed-room on ground floor; surrounded with shade and fruit trees. Possession immediate.

R. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, near home, from New-York, for sale now. Also, country seats and cottages to let for the season or year, by HENRY C. BLACKWELL, No. 18 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED FEET SQUARE, on the northeast corner of 56th-st. and 11th-av., splendid location for a manufactory. If improved, the whole purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON, No. 346 Water-st.

Also, house No. 4 Carroll-place, 25 by 55 feet; Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSE AT Rahway, N. J., on a horse's gallop from City by the New-Jersey Railroad; three minutes' walk from the depot; each house contains 7 rooms, also basement and attic; finished in good style, with marble mantels, &c. Terms easy.

R. C. BREWSTER.

$17,000 FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE on Murray Hill; very desirable. Also, an elegant dwelling, 28x56, four-stories, brown stone; lot 100 feet, for $28,000.

VAN WINKLE & WIMANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE, high-stoop, three-story house, No. 165 West 47th-st., 22x60; lot 100; has all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 613 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, near 8th-av., an extra-sized, four-story high-stoop house, in perfect order, with all modern conveniences; built by Griffith Thomas, for himself. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—¾ MILE from depot; a two-story and basement house, brick, with or without furniture, 4 acres of superior land, all kinds of fruit, carriage-house, &c. Apply to

ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE, PROPERTY, No. 169 West 46th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of a four-story brick front house and a two-story house in the rear; location good; price $6,000. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 449 Eighth-av., near 34th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—IN THE 19TH WARD, Brooklyn, new three story with modern improvements, delightful location. Prices $4,000, $4,500, $7,500, $10,000; part on mortgage. Apply to EDWIN COFFIN, No. 27 Mercer-st.

$70,000.—FOR SALE—A PROPERTY COMprising eleven lots, 25x100 each, in a lady, near Broadway and the Croton Reservoir, Murray Hill. A rare opportunity for a good investment.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & ABRAMS, 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE THREE-story high-stoop brick house, No. 213 7th-av., near 23d-st.; has all the modern improvements, furnace, &c.; will be rented or sold for a term, to a responsible tenant. Apply to E. LYNES, No. 49 Chamber-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE ON BERGEN HILL—10 rooms, thoroughly finished and in complete order. Will be sold at a bargain. Applied for immediately. DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THREE-STORY BRICK, in perfect order, No. 167 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Price $7,200. Apply to JOHN GOULD, at Glasshouse, No. 46 State-st., Brooklyn.

$11,000 FOR A THREE-STORY BRICK house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas, water, furnace; one block of Union-square. Apply at No. 651 Broadway, from 12 to 1.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, west of and near 6th-av., an elegant, modern and complete four-story house, full size. Price $46,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PRIVATE STABLE—FOR SALE—IN 27TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., with dwelling apartments on upper floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COMFORTAble house of ten or twelve rooms, with a few acres of land and outside outbuildings, three to five hours distant from New-York, (Long Island and location near water preferred); price not to exceed $8000. Address W. G. O., Box 1121 New-York Post-office, with full particulars, size and plan of house included; none others attended to.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER—A small country place, near some water, with a comfortable house, containing 11 or 12 rooms, and not farther than about an hour's distance from the City. Must be near some steamboat landing or railroad depot. Address, stating view, terms and season, F. G. A., Box No. 161 Times Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND ONE CHILD, apartments for housekeeping, consisting of front and back rooms and bath-bed-room, on second floor; with conveniences; location, below Bleecker and west of Broadway. Address, stating location and terms, which must be low. HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 1,021 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A MODERATE SIZED four-story high stoop house, with all modern conveniences; location from 14th to 30th-st. between 4th and 8th avs.; must be in good order. Address A. T., Box No. 1,021 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR ONE year from May 1; by a small family without children. It must be fully furnished and well situated; rent not to be over $700 per month. Address G. A., No. 16 West 27th-st.

WANTED—THE WHOLE OF A SECOND OR third floor, partially furnished, with board, by a gentleman and wife and two grown up ladies; rent from 4 to 6 months required. Address S. T., Box No. 218 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR-STORY first-class house, unfurnished, above 10th and below 34th sts., between 4th and 8th avs. Address, stating location and rent, GARDINER, Box No. 2,322 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
6TH AND 8TH-AV., BET. 3RD AND 4TH-ST. LOTS.

Lying between Central Park and Canal-st., are very highly located, in fashionable and on easy accommodating terms. Apply to

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 95 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 32D-st., a first-class, full-sized brown-stone front house in unusually fine order, throughout, richly painted and fresco-ed. House has all the modern improvements, also hot water heating apparatus. An early possession can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR CAPITALISTS.

For sale, the most desirable building site in the heart of the City of Paterson, N. J., containing about 45,000 square feet fronting on three streets; 100 yards from the Erie Railway on Market-st., suitable for a hotel, stores, tenements, or factories; an excellent site for a car shop or silk or woolen factory, for which purposes capitalists will find it an liberal charter from Spring Garnant. Stream of water some 600 feet through the premises, and has 80 feet fall. For terms, &c., apply to

A. DERROM, Water-st., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY-HILL,

NO. 12 PARK-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—Four-story brown-stone front. All modern improvements. In fine order.

Also, an ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEMENT House on 38th-st., one door from 5th-av. HOUSE ONE HUNDRED FEET DEEP, with side lot and bay windows, either with or without furniture.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE FIFTH AND 6TH-AVS., opposite the Central Park.

ALSO,

Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.

ALSO,

A very desirable front on the 5th-av., south of the Central Park.

ALSO,

About 200 lots, 25 feet front, with about 600 feet water front on the west side, south of 52d-st.

ALSO,

Lots at Yorkville and Harlem, some of them very eligibly located and suitable for immediate improvement.

For particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 95 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 8 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in the State, within 2½ miles of canal and railroad, near the Hudson River. Easy of access. Surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $80 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Price perfect; price $50 per acre. Is very desirable investment. Will be sold to anyone who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands or cash prices. W. R. BARNES, No. 36 Broadway, third floor, rear.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—For sale, the country residence of the late Jesse Newton, situated near Fort Lee, on the Hudson River, and comprising about twelve acres under high mitrow son. The building is brick, with the dwelling-house, a barn and stable, greenhouse, hothouse, &c. There are also two wells of excellent water, a good kitchen garden, orchard, grapes, small fruit, &c. The house commands a fine view, and the estate embraces a water front of six hundred feet. Immediate possession. For further particulars, apply to WIGER & SPENCER, No. 10 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RYE, WESTchester County, with half a mile of water-front, 22 acres, with good improvements, and fruit in abundance, possessing unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing. Parties wishing a property with a front on Long Island Sound are invited to examine this property, as it will be believed to be the best location now for sale between New-York and Boston. Apply to

P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jamaica-court.

FOR SALE—A STORE AND DWELLING AT Newtown (Long Island), with 3 lots water front; good 10-foot dock; good fish, game, oysters, &c. Within a short walk of depot; an excellent place for almost any kind of business; large suitable iron foundry and a rolling-mill just starting; good investment; will be sold low if part cash; price $3,000, all clear. Can be seen by inquiring of ANDREW DOARE, at the foundry near. Address A. H. PARTLETT, North Adams, Mass.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, SIX GENTEEL, 2 story cottage houses, with all the modern improvements, Nos. 112 to 122 Sandcrest, near Fulton Ferry, with the shortest route, besides a quick railroad; are rented for $400; are a marketable property, and will be sold at cost, on terms to suit purchaser. Apply at 6 o'clock, morning or evening, to SAMUEL McINTYRE, No. 176 Sands-st., or at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, about 12.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—THE residence of the undersigned, with 10 acres of land, stable and outbuildings, situated on the main road, one mile from the town. The house is 40 by 40 feet, 2½ stories high, (with kitchen extension.) It commands a fine view of the harbor, river and beach. Apply to WM. VERNON, Newport, R. I., or at No. 46 South-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone house, No. 169 Vanderbilt-st., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av., and one block west of Clinton-av.; house 20 feet in width, brick in rear; price $4,000; a good house for owner's residence; lot 25x100; only 20 minutes from Fulton Ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Apply to WOOLWORTH & GRAHAM, No. 63 John-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN E. D. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—First-class three-story and basement brick dwelling, with water, gas, and all the modern improvements, in thorough repair, situate No. 29 Bedford-av., between Morton and Clymer sts., opposite Christ's Church. Terms easy. Apply to C. T. WEMPLE, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT dwelling No. 105 Madison-av., near 30th-st., built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, for the owner's own occupancy. For further particulars apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 25 by 200 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergen-av., near Myrtle,) South Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and grapevines on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. FUREY, No. 34 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN WEST MORRISania, opposite Melrose depot. A pleasant and convenient house, with 12 lots of ground, well stocked with shade and fruit trees. For particulars, apply to L. S. BARTHOLOMEW, 124th-st., Harlem, 21 house west of 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, in Hoagland-place, Brooklyn, furnished, and in tip top order; good tenants; or will be let for six months (to a gentleman and wife only) from 1st April or May. Address, with references, Box 3,146 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house; 18 chambers, 2 bedrooms and Madison-av., near vacant lot; size 25x55; lot 100 feet. In complete order, frescoed and uncoupled. Apply to owner, No. 34 East 18th-st

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.

Advertisements this Morning.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Concert.
WALLACK'S—The Rivals.
WINTER GARDEN—The Prince-of-Leave Man.
BOWERY THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, Female Giant, Giant Boy, Two Indian Sitting Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aquarial Gardens, The Secret of Health, Harmless Amusements and Refreshments, afternoon and evening.
GRAND BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—Ole. Bull—Equestrian Performances.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Wed. 9th and Sat. 12th—Noon, Equestrian and Scientific Concerts.
THE METROPOLITAN—Miscellaneous Performances.
BOWERY HALL, No. 128 Bowery—The Bohemian Minstrels, in Minstrelsy.
ART GALLERY—Up the Broadway—The Rocky Mountains.
SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—(5th street)—Grand Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is TEN CENTS, except of the Sixth Monday issue, which is FOUR CENTS.
To Subscribers per month $0 90
The Semi-Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year ..... $2 00 Five copies 1 year 12 00
Twenty copies 1 year ..... 40 00 Ten copies 1 year 22 50
The Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year ..... $2 00 Five copies 1 year 9 00
Twenty copies 1 year ..... 35 00 Ten copies 1 year 18 00
Twenty-one Copies to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year 35 00
To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1.50; Semi-Weekly, $2.50.
Five dollars may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Morning Star* from New-Orleans, Feb. 4, arrived yesterday. She brings intelligence of the arrival at that city of Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN and Staff, from Vicksburgh, thus effectually disposing of any doubts respecting the return of that General from his great raid through Mississippi and Alabama, which might have been engendered by last week's vague telegrams from the West. His expedition, according to the New-Orleans advices, was very damaging to the rebels by the wholesale destruction of every species of property which was necessary to the subsistence of their armies. Gen. SHERMAN took with him to Vicksburgh an immense train of captured property, including four thousand negroes and eleven hundred mules, besides 500 prisoners. A letter from one of the blockading vessels off Mobile says that on the 25th ult., the bombardment of Fort Gaines was still being prosecuted vigorously by the gunboats *Octorara*, *Port Royal*, *Calhoun* and *Jackson*, with one division of the mortar flotilla.

Our correspondent at New-Orleans furnishes a full account of the impressive ceremonies connected with the inauguration of the Free State Government of Louisiana. The proceedings were publicly held in Lafayette-square, which was magnificently decorated, and a superb military display added to the attractiveness of the scene. One of the grandest features of the occasion was a mammoth band and a chorus of cannon and anvils; church bells and ten thousand children. Gov. HAHN delivered his inaugural address to an audience of fifty thousand people, and Gen. BANKS also addressed the assembly. The galeties were concluded by a grand ball. The wife of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD died in New-Orleans on the evening of the 3d inst., and was buried on the 4th. Her funeral was the largest ever seen in New-Orleans. Over 6,000 persons attended, and the *cortège* was over one mile in length.

Department of the South dates received last night by the steamship *Fulton*, are to March 10. The military situation at Jacksonville, Fla., remained unchanged. Our troops still hold the place, but are subject to occasional annoyances from the rebel cavalry. The enemy are still in considerable force at Baldwin, and scouts report that strenuous efforts are in progress to deplete the State of its stock of cattle, which is being driven off as fast as possible. Occasionally our forces get up a skirmish with the enemy, and one day last week an artillery duel occurred, in which we lost one man and the rebels five. The report published some days since that Gen. YOUNG had superseded Gen. SEYMOUR in the command of the Florida forces is contradicted by our correspondent. The conduct of the last-named officer, in connection with the late reverse, is to be rigidly investigated, and our Washington dispatches say that he and Gen. GILLMORE as well, are to be summoned to Washington and examined by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The total number of wounded in the disastrous advance turns out to have been far greater than was at first reported—1,500 being the correct figures. Many of these cases are classed as slight, however, and all the sufferers are said to be doing well.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Supervisors, as a Board of County Canvassers, will meet, by law, at noon to-day, to canvass the returns of the recent vote on the question of the proposed amendment to the State Constitution to permit electors absent in the service of the National Government to vote. The work of the board will be a mere matter of form, the results of the vote being well known; and as the count to be made involves only the noting of the affirmative and negative vote of each election district, it will be so simple that it can all be accomplished in brief time compared with ordinary canvasses by the board, unless informalities in the returns shall frequently appear, requiring delay to enable corrections to be made.

The Supervisors' Recruiting Committee expect to fill the City's quota this week. They are impressed with the belief, from the knowledge of the number of men they have paid the County bounty to since their last report to the board, that less than seven hundred men are wanted to complete the quota.

We are in receipt of our Havana correspondence to eleven inst., brought by the steamship *Morning Star*. The war in St. Domingo drags itself wearily along, but Spain is hurrying forward heavy reinforcements, in hopes of bringing the struggle to a close. The spirit of the Dominicans, however, is by no means subdued, and the pacification of the country seems yet a long way off. Our correspondent at Havana also gives us the latest news from Mexico, which brings dates from the capital to the 24th ult., and from Vera Cruz to March 1. The French had finally succeeded on the 7th ult. in occupying Zacatecas, and, per contra, the Liberals under Gen. ORAZA were threatening the French garrison at Guadalajara. Franco-Mexican papers announce the detection of Vidaurri from the Juarez party, and say that the Mexican Government is now reduced to four or five States, which are, in that, but nominally under its rule. The Foreign Legion from Europe landed at Vera Cruz on the 21st ult., and could start without delay for the interior.

Col. TAYLOR'S Regiment, the Fifty-sixth New-York, known as the Tenth Legion, arrived in the Fulton last night from South Carolina. More than four-fifths have reenlisted. They have with them over 450 men, and will remain in the City to-day awaiting transportation.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday says: "We were by no means inclined to place implicit confidence in the story told by some anonymous correspondent of a cotemporary, to the effect that Gen. LEE came into McCLELLAN's lines after the battle of Antietam, and had a long and secret interview with the latter officer. It now turns out that the whole story is the *mere* effusion of one FRANCIS WALTON, a resident of Frederick County, Maryland, and who, it further appears, was never a member of either branch of the Maryland Legislature. We feel it our duty to promptly discountenance the story, as it evidently has no foundation to give it credit, and its circulation can have no other effect than to make cowardly capital."

There was a further decline in Gold to 161½ on Saturday. The Stock market was active and prices on the speculative Shares steady at the close. The employment of Money on the Stock Exchange is large at 6@7 ⅌ cent.

A Demand on the British Government.

The proper time seems to have come in which our Government and our diplomatic agents can seriously and earnestly present a plain demand to the British Government; namely, that all British and Colonial ports should be closed to the rebel privateers which have sailed from the harbors of Great Britain.

The British Government admit, in effect, that the escape of these cruisers was a violation of both municipal and international law. Earl RUSSELL declared to Mr. ADAMS that the suspected vessels could only be detained on the clearest proof of their guilt. Subsequently to this, he sent an order for their detention, he also for their arrest if they should put into Nassau. It is proved that one of them lay in an English port thirty-six hours after the issuing of this order. He has also publicly declared their escape "a shame and a scandal." It is manifestly his own opinion and the opinion of the Cabinet, that the sailing of these vessels under such circumstances from English ports, for the purpose of destroying American commerce, was a violation, if not of the letter, at least of the spirit of International law. Even if the fraudulent escape of the cruisers should not expose the English Government to just demands for indemnity from the American, (which we do not admit,) it at least relieves the British authorities from all obligations of comity toward the rebel privateers. Furthermore these privateers have proceeded in a manner which should deprive them of all privileges of "belligerency," thus far granted to them by England. They have made an improper use of the English flag, sailing under it, allurring our unarmed merchant vessels to them by means of it, and even capturing the vessels beneath it. They have, in several instances, destroyed English property on board our vessels, without taking the pains to have their prize adjudicated on. They have burnt our vessels on the high seas in the most barbarous manner; their sole justification being that they are a belligerent naval Power, though they have not a single port from which they can issue or to which they can convey their prizes, and in any ordinary sense are not a naval Power at all.

All these considerations would fully justify England in withdrawing her declaration of belligerency with regard to the rebel ships. But if she were not willing to go to that extent, she could at least adopt the practice and teaching of our own Government toward French privateers during her war with France. The well-known instructions of JEFFERSON required that privateers which had violated our jurisdiction should be excluded from our ports; and that their prizes, under certain circumstances, should be seized. The late British writers on international law—among them, one by no means friendly to this country, "Historicus," seem to agree fully with this position of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON.

England is by no means bound to open her ports to rebel privateers. It is a mere matter of comity. She may justly conclude that these vessels, in the mode of their equipment and their sudden escape, in their subsequent improper use of her flag and their destruction of British property, and in their barbarous and cruel course of havoc, have deprived themselves of all claim on British courtesy or assistance. She may exclude them from her ports and seize their prizes.

This position would be precisely what the American Government has always assumed toward foreign privateers in similar circumstances. It would be but a just return for our fair dealing with British commerce when England was in war. It would be for the highest interest of Great Britain. She is the great commercial Power of the world. Her interests are the most exposed to damage from such a precedent as she is setting, with the privateers of a Power which has not a port. Any future war with the most insignificant nation will expose her whole commerce to just such depredations as we are now suffering from.

A just and fair example set now of dealing with these barbarous cruisers who have violated the law of England, as well as the law of nations, would be of invaluable service to her in future wars.

Let but the order go forth that all British ports are closed to the Confederate privateers, under any circumstances whatever, and this terrible destruction of our commerce would at once cease. There would be then but few ports in which they could refit and provision, and these could be easily watched by our ships. The career of the rebel pirates would soon come to an end. We trust for the sake of our commerce, and the peace of the world, that these considerations will be strongly pressed upon the British Government.

GEN. MCCLELLAN AND GEN. LEE.—The *Commercial* states that Mr. FRANCIS WALTON, the author of the story to which we have already alluded, that after the battle of Antietam Gen. MCCLELLAN had a personal interview of three hours with the rebel General LEE, has been summoned before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, but that he refuses to testify. If this is true, it effectually disposes of his slanderous accusation. The story was in itself highly improbable, and we shall not be in the least surprised if it should prove to have been either the invention of malice or the fancy of a disordered brain. As currency has been given to it, however, the Committee should omit no means of testing it thoroughly.

Senator Pomeroy's "Living Issues."

The speech of Mr. POMEROY, in the Senate, the other day, in support of the document now known as the "Pomeroy-Chase Circular," contained some very good illustrations of the extraordinary lightness for which politicians of his way of thinking have for some time made themselves remarkable. Nothing will persuade this school that the rebellion cannot be put down by "terms of relief." Two-thirds of their dissatisfaction with the Administration hitherto has been due to their fixed conviction, that hatred of Slavery is the only qualification required to make a competent and successful General. It is, of course, out of the question to argue with men who are of this way of thinking. People who have learnt so little about war from history, are, of course, not open to conviction at the hands of their neighbors.

Senator POMEROY, being one of the more advanced members of the party, has reached a point to which all his followers have not yet found their way, and the programme which he now puts forth contains some curious and useful suggestions, in the shape of what he calls "the living issues of the day." The first is, "the *immediate* suppression of the rebellion, by using and controlling, if need be, for the time being, all the civil and all the military power of the nation, without offer of pardon or amnesty." If there be any civil or military power of the nation which is not now in use, and the use of which will cause the "immediate suppression of the rebellion," we most heartily concur in the demand for a resort to it; and if Mr. POMEROY or anybody else knows what it is, we beg of him not to be deterred by either false modesty or false pride from mentioning it. We promise that even if it involve the committal of all able-bodied males in the North to prison for one month, we shall support it as an act of mercy. Those who have known what this power was, and have up to the present time kept silent about it, have much to answer for, considering all the blood and treasure that have been wasted. What is this "power of the nation," which the President has failed to exercise, and which if he were to exercise it, would cause the "immediate suppression of the rebellion?"

Another of Mr. POMEROY'S "living issues" is the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, by which the "despotism that afflicts the Old World shall be denied any additional foothold in the New, thus guarding our country against the encroachments of tyranny, and dedicating this American Continent to the development of popular institutions." Now the way "to maintain the Monroe doctrine," as we understand it, is to order the French out of Mexico, and in case they refuse to go, to put them out of it by force; in plain English, to go to war with France. The chief reason for our not doing this in the eyes of all ordinary mortals, is that we are not just now able to do it; and this reason is of such a nature as, in our minds, to dispense with the necessity of mentioning any other. Now if Mr. POMEROY will point out to us in what way we can get over this little difficulty, or, in other words, if he will furnish the United States with the means not only of "immediately suppressing the rebellion," but of thrashing France by land and sea at the same time, we are satisfied he will meet with very few people who will not accept "living issue" No. 3 with great avidity. We presume, however, that the Monroe doctrine is treated with neglect for the same reason that the rebellion is not "immediately suppressed," by the failure of the President to use that mysterious "power of the nation," to which Mr. POMEROY and his friends make allusion, but the nature of which they have up to the present failed to reveal.

"Living issue" No. 5 is the confiscation of the property of leading rebels and the inauguration of Republican government in all the districts in rebellion. In this, too, we believe Mr. POMEROY will have no difficulty in securing general concurrence. The loyal public is very willing to confiscate rebel property, and to "inaugurate," as Mr. POMEROY calls it, Republican government in rebellious districts. All they want is to get hold of the property and get into the districts. These little preliminaries once gone through, we venture to say Mr. POMEROY will see such confiscating and "inaugurating" as will satisfy him, let him be ever so exacting. We have no doubt, however, that he is fully prepared to show how we are to reach the rascals' property and penetrate their districts. It cannot be by the use of the military force of the country, for Mr. LINCOLN has been using that for the last three years, and yet Mr. POMEROY is dreadfully dissatisfied. We are, therefore, driven to the conclusion that it is by the use of that same other "power," of which we have already spoken, which Mr. LINCOLN has overlooked, and which the rest of us knew nothing of. Here is, then, a reason the more for making a clean breast of it, and taking us out of our suspense. It is unpleasant to be in possession of such a terrible engine as this dormant power must be, and yet to be making no use of it. It makes one feel in constant danger of blowing up.

OUR CITY RAILROADS AGAIN.—At the suggestion of Mayor GUNTHER, whose administration thus far has been characterized by a very intelligent and independent devotion to the public interests, a bill has been presented to the Legislature requiring all the City railroads to pay ten per cent of their receipts into the City treasury. This is in conformity, it will be remembered, with the ordinance which was passed last year by the Common Council, granting to the Harlem Railroad Company permission to lay down a track through Broadway. The amount required may or may not be too large, but the principle is just. These companies should contribute something to the City in return for the valuable and exclusive privileges which they enjoy. Up to the present time they have nearly monopolized the streets through which they pass solely for their own advantage—doing nothing to aid in bearing the burdens of the City, and just as little as possible to accommodate the public. It is quite time we had a thorough reform in the management of these roads.

New Phase of the Chesapeake Case.

We noticed some days since that the Marshal was sending a steamboat off to Halifax to receive and bring here for trial the pirates of the *Chesapeake*. It occurred to us at the time that it might be a little hasty, inasmuch as the result of the habeas corpus, which had been issued in their case might be such that the vessel would go to Halifax on a fool's errand. The result thus far has been as we feared it might be. The Judge before whom the habeas corpus was heard, decides that the prisoners cannot be delivered up to our authorities, for four reasons. Three of them are merely technical, being that the requisition was informal; that the magistrate who issued the warrant had no authority to issue it, and that if he had, the warrant itself was defective on its face. These are small points, and unimportant, because we take it that our officials can make out a requisition which shall be correct, and that there are magistrates in Halifax who have authority to issue such warrants and who are able to draw them correctly—and, if these were the only grounds of discharge, a new proceeding would doubtless cure those defects.

But the third point is one of more importance. The Judge holds that as the men are charged with piracy, which is an offence against the law of nations, and have not been within American jurisdiction since the offence was committed, they could be tried for their crime in Halifax, and accordingly should not be sent to this country for trial.

We must admit that the point is not without force. If the men were charged with piracy, not with the breach of our statute law which is by that law declared piracy, it is difficult to see why they cannot be tried for their offence in Halifax. The courts of any country can try and convict pirates.

The reports do not state whether there is to be any review of this decision, or whether such review is possible. If not, the effect of the decision is to let the men go unpunished, unless they are brought before the court for trial there. We should not have any very sanguine expectation of a verdict being rendered against them, in view of the popular manifestations at the time of their first arrest. But, at any rate, they ought to be tried. They have been pronounced by one magistrate guilty of the offence—another magistrate says that the offence is triable by the Nova Scotian Courts. If the machinery of the law, therefore, is not at once put in motion against them, we shall have a cause of complaint against the authorities, which their past course has given us reason to hope they will avoid.

A PROJECT WORTHY OF FAVOR.—A bill is pending in the State Legislature for the completion of the Chenango Canal, which merits the support and effective action of that body. The Chenango Canal was originally constructed in large degree for the purpose of obtaining access to the coal regions of Pennsylvania. It extends from Utica to Binghamton, within about thirty miles of the State line, to which Pennsylvania some years since opened her North Branch Canal, for the express purpose of making a connection with it. It is not easy to understand why this connection has never been made. At the time when the canal policy of the State was so vehemently assailed by the party interests of the day, the work was discontinued, and has never since been resumed. But the reasons for carrying the canal thirty miles further, so as to effect a junction with the North Branch Canal of Pennsylvania, are quite as strong as were those which led to its construction; and they are quite as strong to-day as they ever were. The demand for access to the coal beds of Pennsylvania is constantly increasing, and new sources of traffic and wealth have been from time to time developed.

The Legislature has taken action upon the subject at several sessions, and only a year ago an act was passed directing the construction of the work. No appropriation, however, was made for it at that time, and it is this defect which the bill now pending aims to supply. The cost of the work, according to the closest estimates of engineers, will not exceed a million of dollars:—while its completion cannot fail to add very largely to the business of the canal and the revenues of the State. All the facts and arguments of the case have been very fully set forth in a memorial addressed to the Legislature by the citizens of Tioga County, and they certainly merit the careful and favorable consideration of the State authorities. We hope the bill will be passed during the present session.

THE LABORS OF MAXIMILIAN.—Those who are busy in fastening a foreign yoke upon the Mexicans might learn something from the condition of affairs in St. Domingo. That island, like Mexico, was an ancient Spanish colony; and, shortly after our war broke out, the Spaniards, under false pretexts, landed a force on the eastern end of the island, suppressed the Dominican Republic, and established their authority. Ever since then they have been in difficulty, and for the greater part of the time they have been steadily fighting with the Dominicans. By every arrival from Havana during the past year we have had news that additional battalions of royal troops were being sent to St. Domingo, the greater part of whom have been destroyed by disease and the bullets of the Republicans. By the news published this morning, we learn of very large numbers of troops having left Havana, and we are told that the Government at Madrid is "determined to put down the insurrection at any cost." We have no doubt that it has cost them more already than the revenues of the island will return in a century; and yet, when the Spaniards seized the country, we were told how enthusiastically they were received by the populace—just as we are now told how joyously foreign authority is being welcomed by the Mexicans. If MAXIMILIAN should ever get himself enthroned in Mexico, we venture to say that, as with the foreigners in St. Domingo, he will have steady and bloody fighting with his subjects as long as he attempts to rule them. Peoples who have once tasted republican liberty find colonial bondage or imperial authority very irksome.

AMUSEMENTS.

The season at the Academy of Music came to a close on Saturday, when a somewhat abbreviated edition of "Elijah" was given to the motley, as exceedingly charming audience. Mr. MAPLESON and the leading artists of his admirable troupe, took their departure by the afternoon train for Boston, where they appear to-night, returning to the Metropolis in a fortnight, and opening at the Academy of Music on Easter Monday. The season, we need scarcely say, has been successful, and this in spite of many accidents that might have disturbed the equanimity of any other manager. Mr. MAPLESON, however, has always been equal to the emergency of the moment, and has never suffered the public to be once disappointed. Nearly all his leading artists, at one time or another have been sick, and "Faust," the great card of the season, has from this cause been in danger of postponement. But Mr. MAPLESON contrived to find a substitute at the right moment, and generally an acceptable one. Let us hope that he may be equally fortunate in Boston, where the spring winds usually commit havoc amongst the warblers.

The fourth Philharmonic Concert, on Saturday night, attracted a very fine audience, thus proving that the old names are after all the most attractive to the public. The programme was made up entirely of compositions by HAYDN, MOZART, BEETHOVEN and MENDELSSOHN—an entire contrast to the programme of the third concert, where the new school was represented in all its force. Mr. THEODORE EISFELD conducted with his accustomed ability. The pieces of the entertainment were:—1. Symphony No. 4, in B flat, by HAYDN—a work full of wonderful counterpoint and ingenious writing, for the stringed quartette and wood instruments, but not very satisfying in these days of orchestral brilliancy; 2. Solo, ("Figaro's Hochzeit,") by MOZART, sung rather indecisively by Mme. ROTTER; 3. Movement (the first) from BEETHOVEN'S violin concerto, opus 61, played with immense and almost unsurpassable technical ability by Mr. EM. MOLLENHAUER; 4. The Hymn of Praise, (Lobgesang,) by MENDELSSOHN. The last-named work was the feature of the evening, and the public owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. EISFELD for producing it honestly and fairly in its entirety. Fragments of the cantata have been volunteered to us before, but we learn with surprise that the complete work was played for the first time on Saturday. It is the fashion to decry MENDELSSOHN; among a certain set he is even an object of scorn, but the grandeur, grace and beauty of this fervent and exquisite composition are beyond the reach of detraction. We search in vain amongst modern composers for a work that is similarly rich in these qualities. A quiet reverent air of devotion pervades every movement which, if it be not inspiration, is at least a calm and exalted earnestness not far removed from it. The orchestral numbers were deliciously rendered; but the final movement, which is vocal as well as instrumental, suffered from the tameness of the Liederkranz chorus. The solos were sung by Madame ROTTER, Madame FAZIO, and Mr. QUINN.

On the same evening, Mr. W. A. KING gave an agreeable miscellaneous concert at Irving Hall. One of the most attractive features of the entertainment (which we lack opportunity to otherwise refer to,) was the debut of Mrs. BARCLAY, a lady who possesses an exquisite contralto voice, thoroughly true and pure, and used with taste and skill. Considering the rarity of such a voice and the scarcity of good concert singers, it is a pity that Mrs. BARCLAY should come before the public at such long intervals. The lady has not sung in public—to our knowledge—for three or four years.

Mr. J. N. PATTISON will give his second grand concert to-night, assisted by the young prima donna Miss LISA HEKEM, Signor G. LOTTI, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, and a grand orchestra under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. The entertainment takes place at the Academy of Music, and the programme is both attractive and popular in its character. The most interesting musical morsel is the HERZ concerto, which Mr. PATTISON played with such general acceptance at his first concert, and which will be repeated to-night for the second time.

The announcements for to-night are as follows: At Wallack's, (for the benefit of Mr. JOHN GILBERT,) SHERIDAN'S comedy of the "Rivals"—the benefiter appearing as *Sir Anthony Absolute*; at the Olympic, "Taming a Butterfly;" at Niblo's Garden, the romantic drama of the "Enchantress;" at the Winter Garden, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," (for the last week,) and at Barnum's Museum, the new grand fairy spectacle, and a long programme of curiosities in the natural world.

An unexpected pleasure was improvised for Mr. GOTTSCHALK's patrons on Wednesday evening last. It was announced that Mr. HARRY SANDERSON (who has been absent in Cuba, and giving concerts throughout the Island with great success) was in the room, and would assist Mr. G. in the interpretation of the programme. The news was so welcome and unexpected that it resulted in a perfect demonstration for the New-Yorker. It would be hard, indeed, if this amiable, kind-hearted and surprisingly gifted young artist did not have friends; and we hope that he will give them an opportunity of doing something more than idly bursting their gloves and aggravating their skins in his behalf. Mr. SANDERSON should immediately give a couple of concerts. He has specialities as a player, and merits as a composer, that distinguish him from all other players, and make him a never-failing favorite with the public.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gives another concert at Niblo's Saloon on Wednesday evening.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 12.

Gen. BURBRIDGE has ordered the arrest of Col. FRANK WOLFORD for disloyal sentiments uttered in a speech at a sword presentation to him at Lexington on Thursday.

Brig.-Gen. HUGH EWING, brother-in-law of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, has been ordered to this city, probably to supersede Gen. BURBRIDGE in command of the Federal forces in Kentucky.

Army officers leaving Chattanooga yesterday bore report all quiet there, and also at Knoxville, so far as heard from.

St. Louis, Sunday, March 13.

The Fourth Iowa Cavalry, veterans, recently with SHERMAN'S expedition, arrived yesterday, en route to their homes.

Two full Missouri regiments of colored troops went South yesterday.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, March 13.

Arrived, ship *Mary Robinson*, from New-York. Sailed, ship *Pole Star*, for New-York.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 12.

NATIONAL BANKS AND REAL ESTATE.

The Ways and Means Committee have adopted an amendment to the National Banking Act, which will be reported to the House to-morrow, allowing National Banks to issue notes of the denominations of one, two and three dollars, with gold payments are required, when they will be called in, and notes of not less than five dollars issued. These notes are and other important amendments, which will materially change the bill as it passed last session.

THE FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War tomorrow will commence an investigation of the Florida campaign. Gens. GILLMORE and SEYMOUR have been summoned to appear. Gen. HARTSUFF will be examined to-morrow in relation to the battle of Gettysburgh.

GEN. GRANT AND MILITARY LEGISLATION.

Gen. GRANT will return to Washington in eight or ten days, and be consulted on some the mooted points of reorganizing the Army of the Potomac preparatory to a vigorous offensive Spring campaign. He will take the field in person, at the head of that army, and direct its movements in Spring. Gen. HALLECK may receive the command of the Army of the Potomac, while Gen. GRANT will command all the armies at Chattanooga. Gen. HALLECK has been offered command of any department he wants.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF ADMIRAL WILKES.

In the Wilkes Court-martial, on Saturday, the defense applied to the Court for its order to compel the Secretary of the Navy to produce the proceedings, or a certified copy thereof, of the Court of Inquiry called for by the Secretary in January last, to inquire as to the publication by the Admiral of his letter to the Secretary of the 15th of December, 1863, and as to the sufficiency of his explanation that he had nothing to do with the publication. As charges third and fourth and fifth are based on the alleged publication of said letter by the accused, and on the insufficiency of his explanation. He urged that those proceedings were necessary for his defense, and that if the Court of Inquiry had not recommended a court-martial he could not be tried on those charges. The court refused the order.

COL. SANDERSON UNDER ARREST.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES M. SANDERSON arrived last night among the last batch of exchanged prisoners from Richmond. On his arrival he was arrested with charges had been preferred against him by Gen. SEYMOUR, that while in Libby Prison he had disclosed to the rebel authorities information of a plot for escape. He was placed under arrest, and confined at Willard's Hotel, and is threatened with confinement until the liberation of all the prisoners in Richmond to procure their evidence against him. The Colonel was Commissary of Subsistence to Gen. WADSWORTH, then promoted to a Majority under BURNSIDE, and Lieutenant-Colonel under HOOKER, and has served for two years in the front against the enemy, and been in several battles. He has been in the Libby Prison seven months. It is unnecessary to say that none of his friends have the doubts of his innocence.

REDEEM DEPARTMENTS.

Gen. LEW WALLACE has been assigned to the command of the Middle Department.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL REVENUE BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee have received a draft of the Supplemental Revenue Bill prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The new bill proposes a large increase of the tax on leading articles, such as whiskey, tobacco, petroleum, etc. It was prepared at the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who has called the attention of the committee to the importance and necessity of speedy action in the matter. He suggests an additional tax of one dollar on whiskey and fifty cents on tobacco as the most certain mode of increasing the revenue.

STOPPING THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gen. WADSWORTH left Washington, to-day, for Fortress Monroe, with instructions from the War Department to suspend further exchanges on Gen. BUTLER'S plan. Under that arrangement we are getting only twenty-five of our prisoners for one hundred of theirs.

GEN. ROSECRANS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Commission appointed by the War Department to investigate the conduct of Gen. ROSECRANS at Chickamauga, have made their report to the President. They fully exonerate Gen. ROSECRANS from blame in the matter. What the report says about Gens. McCOOK and CRITTENDEN is not stated.

GENERAL REPRIVE TO DESERTERS.

An order has been issued directing that sentences of all deserters who have been condemned by court-martial to death, and that have not been otherwise acted upon by the President, be mitigated to imprisonment during the war at the Dry Tortugas, Florida.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 13.

GEN. GRANT AND THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, before he left on Friday for the West, answered the letter written on the behalf of a large number of the loyal citizens of New-York, who desired to evince their appreciation of the signal services he had rendered to the country, in a brilliant series of successes in arms, and respectfully soliciting the favor of his presence as their guest at some period during his stay in the East. The letter was signed by fifty of the most prominent citizens of New-York. In reply Gen. GRANT says, while highly appreciating the tender of the hospitalities of the City he will not be able to accept of them. "My duties," he says, "call me immediately to the West, for which I start by the most expeditious route this evening. For that part of your letter complimentary to myself, accept my thanks and receive my assurance that all in my power will be done that your expectations may be realized. The men and money you patriotically offer for the war are all that will be required to insure in early succession to the reestablishment of the whole Union stronger than it has ever been."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court, during the coming week, will be engaged in hearing the following named cases:

No. 164.—The United States, appellants, vs. Jose de Jesus Vallejo, from the District Court of California.

No. 165.—Jones, Wallingford & Co., appellants, vs. Livingston, Copeland & Co., from the United States Circuit Court of Western Pennsylvania.

No. 166.—The United States, appellants, vs. J. L. Folsom's Executors, from the District Court of Northern California.

No. 168.—Santiago, Bringuadille, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Matilda C. Gray, et. al., from the Circuit Court of Northern California.

MILITARY DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The sudden return of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT to the West prevented him from participating in the military dinner at the Executive Mansion last night. However, nearly all, if not the entire number of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals now here, including Gens. HALLECK, BANKS, SHERIDAN and McCOOK, together with the Secretary of War, dined with the President.

INDIAN REFUGEES IN KANSAS.

The Indian Bureau is taking preliminary measures for the return of the Indian refugees in Kansas, about 5,000 in number, to their own country, from which they were driven by secession hostilities. But the removal will not be immediately effected.

PERSONAL.

Among other prominent visitors at Washington is Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island.

It is said in military quarters that Gen. GRANT will return to Washington in the course of the next two weeks.

Fatal Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—Gen. Kilpatrick.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 13.

WILLIAM DORSEY, son of GEORGE W. DORSEY, Esq., of Baltimore, was almost instantly killed at Piedmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Saturday, by being run over, while standing on the track. The deceased was a coal dealer.

Gen. KILPATRICK arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe, and proceeded to Washington.

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

Indictment of Robert Shewell—The Month of Oct. Published—The Alleged Plan to Rob the Bank.

[Special to the New-York Times.]

The Public, through the newspapers, have had their curiosity excited by the recent rumors that Robert Shewell, alias Robert Shewell, had indicted certain parties, and that he had, moreover, they had reason to be on. This is not only what was said, but what was hinted would be the case by an we took very particular interest in the matter. He, by the disposed their conversation over what the Bible said, either are pleased to call "the rule of Robbery." Perhaps you judge of the amount of [illegible] and their failing match. The [illegible] that in the excellent arrangement of operations found upon the body of the lamented Col. Ramsay, they have determined words of their own [illegible] to the effect that Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet were to be killed, thereby giving an impression to the [illegible] which, by the way, was never said to be correct and the arrangement of operations which were found, not at all in accordance with the English governing the [illegible] and leaders in the movement. The [illegible] Col. Ramsay had the day he started on the expedition, [illegible] been spread before the public, in a garbled shape through the Richmond Dispatch, or, if possible the Internal Revenue, or all provinces. In fact, hated by the Union cause and all its supporters; and although having sponge of these papers before him now, he is satisfied that there was no expression therein written which could reasonably be construed even as to be equivalent to "determination to murder any person or persons—even as great an outlaw as Jeff. Davis." Stripped of this interpolation the memoranda had probably not far exceed the bounds of legitimate warfare. The planners and participators in this raid are as high-minded and honorable men as even the second corps of the Southern could wish, and the leaders of the expedition would go as far in preventing they deem committing overt acts. And even if the worst was true, how fully does it become the endeavors of Hazen in Pennsylvania, Morgan in Ohio, Quantrill in Kansas, and Surratt and Booth in plot to murder President Lincoln and Lieut.-Gen. Scott, to take special exceptions to this raid! Either one of the Confederate leaders named has been guilty of more doubtful acts than were ever contemplated by any band of Union raiders. Forgetting these things, they threaten to mete out condign punishment to the principals implicated from Kilpatrick's command. The real culprits, however, may be found—first, in the amount of property destroyed, some of which cannot be replaced—some of which can be well spared—and next by sympathy and mortification experienced by the humanity South at the fact that an expedition so as important a nature should accomplish so much under the very noses and in defence of the Richmond Press; and, what is worse than all, by treason led on by Kilpatrick and Dahlgren—two men who, next to Butler, the most cordially hated and feared by all opposed to the Union cause, and for the reason that they have so often humiliated the knights of the black flag. Kilpatrick, particularly, has been the special object of their vengeance for raining the prospects of one of Virginia's best known gentlemen—Knights of chivalry fame. Whipped time and again by Kilpatrick, Custer finds now among the people none to place on a par to divide reverence. Not upon that, similar to that conducted and bravely executed by Sheridan's Mills last Fall, have been laid by Custer, in the hope of destroying the hated and feared Kilpatrick, hoping thereby to regain that confidence of his associates in which lost by battling with the man whom he seeks to rule. In this, however, he will not be permitted to be successful.

From the rebel statements made, it would appear that Dahlgren lost his life by neglecting to exercise the usual precautions to guard against surprise, and was ambushed late at night. There was no moon on Wednesday of Thursday nights, (March 1 and 2,) until towards morning; there was a cloudless sky both nights, and bright star-light, affording sufficient light to see objects at a distance, except in woods. Dahlgren being so near Gloucester, probably considered himself beyond all serious danger, and therefore it is possible was entrapped when least prepared for it, and almost entirely thrown off his guard. But I am inclined to think that Maj. Cook, his second in command, when at liberty to do so, will give an entirely different version of this lamentable affair. Dahlgren, though brave almost to rashness, always moved cautiously when there was the possibility of a lurking enemy being near.

He had passed beyond what he considered the most critical point. He could not have expected to find Kilpatrick behind the Mattapony, for he must have heard his guns on Wednesday morning. The larger portion of his command rejoined the main column on that day at about 2 P. M.; he doubtless in attempting to follow run upon the enemy, and was forced to cross the Pamunky and Mattapony at a point further north. When on Wednesday evening he attempted to recross the Pamunky at Pine Tree Farm he was within a very few miles of Kilpatrick, and must have seen the fires of his camp, for they were numerous and much extended by the burning of miles of basket fence along the pleasantness within a few miles of the Pamunky. He probably supposed, however, they were fires in an enemy's camp and, therefore, resolved to make his way to Gloucester. Would to God we had known whose hands kindled those extended lines of fire on that cold March night!

The story of arrangements having been made to blow up the Capitol and Treasury, and that prisoners is simply ridiculous. No doubt the rebel leaders would be glad enough for any such atrocity; but the prisoners are protected from this calamity by the fact that the hellish design could not be carried into effect without sacrificing a large number of rebel lives and property. Possessed of more than Yankee cunning, the rebel authorities, under the panic created by the shells thrown from Kanzer's battery, doubtless did attempt to intimidate the prisoners by telling them that arrangements had been made to blow up the buildings they occupied, for the purpose of preventing any general attempt to overpower the guard—a result which would doubtless have been attained had the prisoners known how near their friends were. The rumors about blowing up prisoners has the ring of truth about it.

In view of all the known facts, how puerile appears the indignities heaped upon Dahlgren's body. It was the old fable of kicking the dead lion. No man in all rebeldom would have presumed to offer him an indignity when alive; but when his mangled, mutilated and bleeding body was lying dead before them, the self-styled aristocrats, the chivalrous gentlemen of the City of Richmond could heap indignities upon that inanimate form with impunity. Was ever cowardice more palpable?

Kick the dead body of the gallant Dahlgren to pieces! Let the carrion birds gorge themselves; let his resting-place may be known; heap all the indignities upon his name and fame that the incurable fiend of secession may suggest—but it will be of no avail; his ghost went down at your bidding; his spirit still lives in the hearts of thousands of his compatriots in arms, who have sworn to avenge the cowardly indignities attempted to be heaped upon his name and memory. E. A. P.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I*—Adjourned until Monday, March 26. *Part III*—Nos. 1279, 541, 694, 618, 620, 924, 1068, 1072, 1080, 782, 1106, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126.

Superior Court—*Part I*—Nos. 2815, 2616, 1668, 2301, 2317, 2327, 2375, 2412, 2261, 2537, 2042, 2361, 2069, 2382, 2005. *Part II*—Nos. 1932, 2272, 2460, 2285, 2107, 2130, 2202, 2208, 2140, 2252, 2256, 2282, 2294, 2062, 2402.

Common Pleas—*Part I*—Nos. 576, 156, 209, 464, 466, 468, 469, 520, 521, 524, 512, 522, 468. *Part II*—Nos. 202, 107, 120, 197, 97, 98, 378, 403, 261, 486, 487, 448, 449, 461, 462.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Wm. S. Harney, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. C. C. Washburn, Wisconsin; Maj.-Gen. Underwood, Vermont; Melville Sawyer, Deputy Paymaster-General, Missouri; Dr. Watson, Kentucky, and Capt. G. F. Rose, U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Geo. A. Starkweather, Milwaukie; Judge James Coit, St. Louis; Gen. Fred. Kneisel, Pennsylvania; Hon. E. S. Alvord, Indianapolis; Dr. Jesse A. Tweedy and Capt. Tuthill, New-York; Col. Wm. H. Law, Rendout, and F. S. Stevens, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut.-Commander Meade, U. S. Navy; Lieut. Fred. Grant, Second Massachusetts Artillery; Surgeon S. S. Richardson, Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, and E. M. Bancroft, Ohio, are at the Astor House.

The House Committee appointed for selecting site for a New-Navy returned from their visit to New-London yesterday. They are at the Astor House, and will remain in Washington to-day.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Emperor Occupied by the Imperialists—Guadalajara Threatened by the Liberals—Vera Cruz Quietly Prepared for the Emperor—Arrival of the Spanish Legion at Vera Cruz—Miramon, Dangerously Ill—Grand Procession in Honor of the Emperor—Preparations for the New Emperor.

Correspondence of the *New-York Times*.

Havana, Tuesday, March 6, 1866.

The English mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived here yesterday, bringing news from the Capital of Mexico to the 25th of February, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st of the month.

Maximilian was occupied on the 7th ult. by 2,000 troops of the corps of Gens. Douay and Castagny. The former General entered Zacatecas on the 5th, and Castagny Tepatitlan on the 6th. Comonfort, it was said, had fled from the road to Jonalapa, in Jalisco, Gen. Corona the forces of Arizaga and Urada, but the impression exists that he will not succeed in doing so, as Gen. Douay and his Zouaves, by forced marches in his rear. This latter piece of news is, however, doubted, Urada having, it is said, retired to Sayula, which is to the southwest of Guadalajara. At all events, Zacatecas had been occupied by the Vera-Mexican forces, and military operations were being actively pursued on in that direction, being principally directed against Corona's forces, who was threatening Guadalajara. This latter place had been declared under martial law. According to letters from Guadalajara, Gen. Castagny extended his line as far as Tepatitlan, and Gen. Douay returned to *Aguascalientes* on the 16th, with the supposed intention of pursuing Urada, who had lately shown himself between Guadalajara and Lagos. Various causes are assigned for this movement of Usara's; it is, however, conjectured that he intends to unite with Durlado, whose forces, at the last accounts, were placed between Zacatecas and Durango.

The *Estafette* says, in its correspondence from Guadalajara, that that city was placed under martial law on the 6th ult., it being known that Ortiga was, with 2,000 men, at Santa Cruz; Tapia, with 4,000, at Santa Anita, and that other forces had just appeared in the Arenal. The same correspondence continues:

"The other day Col. Gamiez, with 700 men, and Gen. Meanez, with 1,000, went out to meet the enemy. A regiment of cavalry belonging to the latter, who were watching the movements of the allied, gave way at the first firing; the Interventionists pursued them, and took prisoners an officer and ten troopers. Urada had fallen back on Sayula. All is quiet and confident in Guadalajara."

The same paper adds:

"It appears strange to us that if Urada retired to Sayula, situated to the southwest of Guadalajara, Gen. Douay should have gone in pursuit of him. There must be some mistake on the part of the correspondents."

The France-Mexican papers boast that the so-called Government of Juarez finds itself reduced to four or five States which only nominally obey him, and that he cannot expect from outside the assistance that his former subjects now refuse him.

It is also said that Vidaurri had declared openly against Juarez and had begun to use force. The France-Mexican organ gives the following history of his position between Juarez and Vidaurri, which, coming as it does from an opponent, cannot be entirely relied upon:

"In consequence no doubt of the communications that had passed between Vidaurri and Ignacio, Deguard, who was at Saltillo since the 1st of February, advanced with 1,500 men to Monterey, for which place Juarez likewise left, perhaps to see if an arrangement was possible. The last news from Monterey reaches to the 11th, and to use a little confusion. It appears, however, that on that day there were forces belonging to Deguard at Salinas, and that Juarez was to arrive in the afternoon, that preparations were being made to receive him, when, under pretext of outrages committed by Deguard's soldiers, Vidaurri assumed a hostile appearance, and carried off to the fort six cannon which had been placed in the *Plazuela de Zaragoza*, to see a salute on Juarez's arrival. That he went with 30 soldiers of his guard to the barracks of Iturbide and bound with cords a party of soldiers belonging to Deguard's infantry, taking away likewise to the fort three cannon which the latter had with them. That Vidaurri had collected 2,500 men in the fort, and had as many more in the suburbs of the town. That Juarez remained until 1 P. M. at Santa Catalina, and Deguard at Monterey, and that to face the crisis was imminent, and the result promised to be satisfactory in the cause of the Empire."

Another paper says that Vidaurri is on good terms with the commander of the Imperial forces, while another published as news that Vidaurri was already negotiating with Gen. Marin.

Tehuacan was being very closely besieged by Juarez' partisans, and, according to the last accounts received from there, if the Imperialist garrison, which was not large, did not soon receive reinforcements, it would not be long before the town must yield.

The foreign legion from Europe landed at Vera Cruz on the 21st ult., and it was supposed would proceed without delay into the interior. The officer in command of Vera Cruz, Col. Jeannerodes, left a few days after for Puebla, for the purpose of forming and organizing fifty companies of the foreign regiment of rather lexion.

Father Miranda is lying dangerously ill in the Capital, and has just received the *viaticum*. It was made the occasion of an almost public ceremony. The procession which included nearly all the principal persons of the Government, being received at the house where the Padre lies sick, by Archbishop Lasagaurdi, together with Archbishop Espinosa, Bishop Barazar, Ramirez, Garaiz, Ormaechea and Guzman, and various canons of the Cathedral with many other ecclesiastics and private persons. A magnificent altar was erected in the room where the sick man lay, and during the ceremony of administering the Holy rites, the procession remained in the adjoining church of Jesus Maria, in the street, the entrance, court-yard, and corridors of the house, separating as soon as the religious ceremony was over. Padre Miranda had, however, since appeared a little better, so that his friends still entertained hopes that he might recover.

With reference to the resumption of the Imperial crown by the Archduke Maximilian, a political review of the 26th ult., published in the capital, says as follows:

"The news of the near arrival of the Sovereign, communicated by Señor Escalante, President of the Mexican Deputation, and which was brought by the English steamers of January last, and confirmed by the French one of St. Maxire in the middle of the present month, has given rise to every kind of manifestations of joy, as well in the capital as in the principal towns of the Departments. In all of them there has taken place a *Te Deum*, at which the Mexican and French authorities were present, illuminations, bands of music, salutes and rejoicings. The Regency have ordered the Imperial Palace to be repaired and adorned, and the Emperor's box to be arranged in our grand theatre, and are at present examining the programme of the reception festival which the municipality of Mexico have submitted to them. Various societies of ladies and gentlemen are being organized to aid in the brilliancy of the festivals, and the organic of the capital will not fail to be imitated by other places."

A letter from Juarez to Doblado refusing to renounce the Presidency, has been published, in which we find the following topics discussed: "Doblado had written to him that his withdrawal would smooth the way for a peace; on the contrary, Juarez considered it a very dangerous course to take, as it would cover the Liberals with ridicule and introduce anarchy, beside covering Juarez himself with ignominy for being a traitor to his honor and duty in thus abandoning in the time of danger that post which the nation had confided to him. He thought the more feared this as it was not certain that the enemy, wanted to confer with Juarez, whom they styled a fugitive who had broken his parole, or with any other Mexican who does not previously accept the intervention. On the other hand, facts prove to us that the enemy does not propose to destroy the power of certain individuals, but the Government which the nation has given itself. This is why they have established a monarchy with a foreign Prince, and why Napoleon has declared that the Mexican expedition has no preconceived plan except a speedy triumph, now, he says, obtained, and therefore he intends to make care of the interests of France by bestowing the power on a worthy prince."

It is true the state of affairs is not now very bright, and I do not try to deceive myself that circumstances may improve, but I am certain that our duty is to struggle for our country, and that between a struggle and treason there is mean. I say, you, therefore, to go on making war on the enemy by all possible means, this being our only hope of salvation. Otherwise the enemy will not treat with us except on disadvantageous terms, or we must treat with the established government, which is not the government of the nation."

The schooner *Sant Francisco*, formerly the *Lord Raglan*, was captured by the vessels of Maximilian off the French sloop-of-war *Cordillera* and taken to San Blas by a part of the crew. On board of the *San Francisco* there were found several communications from Juarez, and ten officers who had taken passage by it were made prisoners.

NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Arrival of Gen. Gandara—Flavoritas Reported Killed by a Colonel of his Party—Expedition from Monte Plata—Arrival of more Troops from Spain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Wednesday, March 8, 1866.

The Spanish transport steamer San Quentin arrived here yesterday from Santiago de Cuba, having on board Gen. Gandara, who has been for some time pen employed in St. Domingo.

The news from St. Domingo reaches to the 27th ult., at which date the Captain-General, Vargas, had received from his Minister.

Florentino, the chief of the insurgents in the South, is reported to have been killed by one Col. Alvarez. The news was brought to Neiba by a deserter from the Insurgents, and it has been likewise reported by other persons from Barahona, which was the place where the event took place.

The Spanish accounts say that many families and individuals who had deserted Neiba have returned and swore allegiance to the Spanish Government.

On the 19th ult., an expedition left the Spanish camp at Monte Plata to attack the insurgents who were encamped at Molana; who, say the Spanish accounts, fled in all directions. The object of the expedition, says the account from Monte Plata, was fully carried out, the pass of Molana forced, the enemy's camp destroyed, and the insurgents completely scared, so that, in the return of the expedition to Monte Plata, they made no attempt to harass them, the expedition returning to their camp at Monte Plata at night-fall.

The steamship steamer *Almogaver* arrived, also yesterday from Spain, with another of the provisional battalions, intended for the army in St. Domingo, and will leave to-day for Santiago de Cuba.

It is publicly stated that an expedition is being prepared at Santiago de Cuba for some part of St. Domingo, most probably Monte Cristi, and that the arrival of Gen. Gandara here is connected with it.

According to the Spanish accounts the East of Guanamo and Monte Plata is completely tranquil, yet *Government troops advancing into the interior* in that direction without meeting any opposition. They are said to have concentrated all their forces in Vega Santiago and Monte Christi for a combined movement in the direction of the province of Cibao; others the concentration of forces is reported to prevent a counter revolution in Vega. The road to Puerto Plata is said to be completely obstructed in various parts.

The French war steamer *Darien* has arrived lately at Vera Cruz from Oran, in Algeria, which place she left on the 31st of January. She brought to Mexico Prince Bonaparte, who is a Captain in the Foreign Legion, several other officers and 300 soldiers, non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the region.

The *Corsica* arrived yesterday. Among the passengers landed at Nassau from New-York was the Bishop of the Island.

The Second Battalion (Provisional) of the forces for the Spanish West Indies, arrived here yesterday in the merchant steamer *Berenguer*. The Third Provisional Battalion, 1,000 strong, arrived a few days ago in the mail steamer *Porto Rico*, and left immediately for Santiago de Cuba on board of two steamers freighted for that purpose. Another mail steamer is shortly expected with some hundred more, as well as the merchant steamer *Bentaurg*, which left on the 25th ult. with 700 or 800 men. These are to be followed by some six or seven others, freighted by the Spanish Government expressly for transporting the troops. The Government at Madrid being, it is said, determined to put down the insurrection at any cost.

The merchant steamer *Lopez de Vega* has also left Cadiz with the Fifth Battalion of Marines, 600 strong.

The pacification of St. Domingo is, however, as yet far from taking place. The insurgents of the Spanish dominion are compelled to acknowledge. They boast that it has been successful in the South, but that nothing has been done in other parts, particularly in the Cibao, Monte Cristi. It is said, will be shortly attacked. Santana continues at Seybo, more employed in watching over his estates in that part of the island than in dealing with the insurgents. Santana, the brother of the President of the Spanish Government, has just returned from Spain, having landed at Porto Rico, according to the best accounts received from there, and must by this time be again at the seat of war.

The signs of the times may be seen from the fact that the police regulations of the capital, St. Domingo, which had been made similar to those of Havana, have been put a stop to by order of the Captain-General. "DARE."

Brown's Bronchial Troches are recommended for public speakers and others, for the relief of colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by Congressmen, Clergymen, Military men and others who use them. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

From the Home Journal.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., has received the following tribute to his talent from Rev. D. C. Van Norman, of the Van Norman Institute. Dr. PERRY thinks it will be of interest to the *Home Journal* readers. We agree with him, and, therefore, give it space:

New-York, Dec. 30, 1865.

Dr. B. C. Perry:

Dear Sir: Accept this spontaneous expression of my thanks for your marvelously successful treatment of my hair.

From a state of incipient baldness, my head is now clothed with a thick and healthful growth of hair. Why this important department of therapeutics receives so little attention from the medical profession is to me unaccountable.

The numerous deleterious nostrums advertised for this hair furnish proof direct that baldness is an evil greatly depreciated. I say deleterious nostrums advisedly, as the result of some sad experience.

Should you succeed—and I think you cannot fail—in rescuing the human head from this universal, and hitherto unopposed, reign of charlatanry, you will be entitled to rank high among the benefactors of our race.

With great respect, yours, very truly,

D. C. VAN NORMAN.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this positively owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced adverting, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Steinway & Sons—Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,

No. 11 and 13 East 14th-st.,

Between Union-Square and Irving-place, New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable secret sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Prof. Alex. C. Bouton's Trichomanema, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hair, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.; chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 834 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized the manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

E. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Embroidering, braiding, tucking, and every description of family sewing done on the Grover & Baker machines by experienced operators.

The Club Coffee.

This standard COFFEE is sold wholesale by the New-York Coffee Club, No. 191, Greenwich-st. Every package has the trade mark of the Club. The following brands are:

The HOUSEHOLD COFFEE, 18½ cents.
The LONDON CLUB COFFEE, at 25 cents.
The LONDON CLUB COFFEE, Extra, at 30 cents.

These Coffees are remarkable above all others for their peculiar fragrance, strength and flavor, and their nutritious and healthy qualities are attested by the most eminent physicians. Sold by all first-class grocers.

To the New-York Coffee Club:

Gentlemen: I have been using your Coffee in my family, and consider it superior to any I have used with. I find it to contain only the healthiest ingredients, together with a very unusual proportion of pure Java Coffee. Having recommended it extensively in my practice, I have heard but one opinion in its favor as nutritious and healthy beverage, and will attend to serve it improvements.

JAMES B. VAN KLEECK, M. D.,
Dec. 22, 1865. No. 149 Franklin-st., New-York.

Caution.

TO THE DRUG TRADE AND FANCY DEALERS
THE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS
PIRATED.
PROSECUTIONS COMMENCED.

In vindication of their own rights and for the protection of the public, the undersigned have resolved to invoke the aid of the law in all cases in which their celebrated Perfume, "The Night Blooming Cereus," is counterfeited or imitated. An injunction has already been obtained from the Supreme Court against certain parties having issued of this city prohibiting them from selling a preparation purporting to be the Night Blooming Cereus, made by D. & G. A. Wright, of Philadelphia. A prosecution has been commenced in Philadelphia, and others will be instituted here forthwith. The law of this State, on the subject, is simple and to the point. It constitutes the coupling or submerging of trade-marks a criminal offence, as also the sale of the articles which bear the fraudulent symbols. This law will be enforced to the utmost by the subscribers against all who trench upon their rights, as sole manufacturers and proprietors of the Night-Blooming Cereus for the Handkerchief.

This rare perfume, it is admitted, cannot be successfully imitated. The secret of its preparation is confined to the firm who manufacture and own it. Labels, however, are more easily copied than subtle chemical combinations, and it is therefore intended that the enterprise of the individuals who hope to cheat the public by such expedients, shall be promptly suppressed by the strong hand of Justice. PEALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Sewing-Machines.—Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines, now from face to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them. WEED S. MACHINE CO., 608 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.

No. 164 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.

SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Spring Style of Gents' Hats Ready, Scanlan's Price 4½. BURKE, No. 216 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,

For Sale at

Nos. 237 and 239 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

By J. F. ELLIS.

New machines to let.

MARRIED.

Hatch—Watson.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, at Waringtown, Ireland, by Rev. J. A. Dean, Rector, assisted by Rev. Thomas Moore, of Lurgan, Edward Hatch, U. S. Navy, to Mary Jane, daughter of Francis Watson, Esq., Lake View, Lurgan. No cards.

Moran—Van Hoesen.—On Thursday, March 29, at the North Dutch Church, Albany, by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, N. B. Moran, Jr., of Brooklyn, to Anna, daughter of Cornelius Ten Broeck, of Albany.

DIED.

Adams.—On Saturday, March 10, after a long and painful illness, Alice H., eldest child of Charles E. and Jessie M. Adams, aged 7 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, 125th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 2½ P. M.

Bond.—In this City, on Friday, March 11, after a short illness, William S. Bond, of Rutland, aged 35 years.

Burr.—In New-York, on Saturday, March 12, Harry T., only child of Newberry D. and Lizzie Burr.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Portchester, this day (Monday), at 10 o'clock P. M.

Cairns.—Mattie A., Maria Cairns, second daughter of the late Capt. John T. Cairns.

The relatives and friends of the family, Board of School Officers of the Tenth Ward, and teachers of Grammar School No. 20, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. James Lutheran Church, in East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Cook.—On Saturday, March 12, Edward Cook, native of Long Branch, N. J., in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 23 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Cornell.—At West Point, on Sunday morning, March 10, William B. Cornell, in the 17th year of his age.

Churchill.—On Saturday, March 12, Louis Bowman Churchill, youngest son of Charles E. and Lydia Churchill, aged 1 year, 4 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 158 Wooster-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Dickey.—At Chicago, on Monday, March 5, Fanny Bo Koyen, daughter of Rev. Hugh T. Dickey, aged 10 years and 10 months.

Ford.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 18, Cornelia M., daughter of the late Sidney and Cornelia Ford, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 211 Raymond-st., on Tuesday, March 16, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Hulse.—On Sunday, March 18, after a short and severe illness, John O., only son of Daniel and Mary Hulse, aged 21 years.

Duplicate of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

Kane.—On Sunday, March 11, Mary Dubois Kane, only daughter of Cornelius Dubois and Delaney Kane, Jr., aged 11 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place from the South Dutch Church at Tarrytown, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock. The remains will be placed in the family vault of the late Rev. George Dubois. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 10 A. M., and return at 4 P. M.

Ludlow.—At her residence, in Westchester, on Friday evening, March 11, Elizabeth Ludlow, widow of the late Gabriel Verplanck Ludlow, in the 63d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Robert H., and Edward H. Ludlow, are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Monday next, 14th inst., at half-past P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge for those who wish to attend.

Shelve.—Suddenly, on Saturday, evening, March 12, Alexander K., infant son of Edwin and Elizabeth B. Seelye.

Owens.—On Sunday afternoon, March 13, at 3 o'clock, Eliza Owens, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, March 17, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, John Owens, No. 24 West 26th-st., when the remains will be taken to St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Pollock.—On Thursday, March 15, at 11 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, in Westfield, N. J., of apoplexy, Thomas Pollock, aged 43 years and 4 months.

The funeral service will take place at his late residence, in Westfield, on Tuesday, March 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The friends wishing to attend can do so by taking the cars of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 8½ o'clock A. M., and carriages will be in waiting at the Cranaville Station to convey them to the place.

Roman.—At Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, March 15, Charles Henry Roman, son of the late C. Mumford Rogers.

Stuart.—On Saturday morning, March 12, Elizabeth, relict of the late Charles Stuart, aged 68 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, also those of her son-in-law, Rev. Hugh H. Blair, and of David Douglas, and the members of the Charles-st. U. P. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 34 Perry-st., this (Monday) afternoon, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Schaffner.—On Saturday, March 12, Laura D., only daughter of Charles and Christina D. Schaffner, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Due notice of funeral will be given in this paper.

Terry.—On Sunday, March 11, Mary Louisa, daughter of Lucius B. and Cornelia T. Terry, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 448 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Vroom.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 10, Cornelius Bogart Vroom, son of Peter D. Vroom, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, on Grand-st., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Van Wagenen.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 11, Laura B., wife of Wm. M. Van Wagenen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 223 North Broad-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Wright.—On Saturday evening, March 12, Clark Wright, M. D., in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., without further invitation.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, LOCKS, Building Materials, Cabinet Trimmings and Mechanics' Tools. A large and complete assortment of articles in the above line always on hand at ARTEN & THROCKMORTON'S, Builders' Hardware Depot, 246 Bowery, between Houston and Stanton sts. Goods delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

"DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 428 Bond-st., New-York, Dec. 2, 1865.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do not hesitate to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

C. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, grind sensation, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I say, indeed, my God, I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calendar,
Harrison's Museum.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1866.

EAR.

Harlem, July 20, 1865.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. Hear perfectly. His now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 3, 1866.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a dangerous discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Introduced Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his present when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have secured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his method of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his method of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 24, 1865.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her immediately, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 88 [illegible]-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

New-York, March 28, 1865.

This is to certify

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 30 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 6-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND COMMISSARY VOUCHERS, and NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS-BANKS and Speculators will find this a safe place to deposit, desirable lots of these securities in large or small amounts.
REFORMS (Stolen and COLLECTIONS made of Coupons, Gold, Stocks, Bonds and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS and DEALERS
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 30 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with the accrued interest in favorable terms.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 6-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 1-10 BOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
RETURNING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $1,000,000
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHOONMAKER & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the days of New-York on the first days of April and October. In this loan

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, franchises and branches of the Railway Company, which is to Trustees for the benefit of the Bondholders, Messrs. Henry Parish, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are on equitable security in the hands of the Independent Mortgage Company of Dubuque to Lagrange; this road, in connection with the Chicago and Great Eastern, forms a line of railway from Chicago to Dubuque, a distance of 250 miles, and is the only Railroad, for nearly the shortest line for a direct route between Chicago and Cincinnati, and the only Railroad that connects between Louisville and Chicago.

For further information, or prospectus, and coupon bonds, apply at the office of the Company, 10 Wall-st., New-York, or at the office of the Company, 10 Wall-st., New-York, or at the office of the Company, 10 Wall-st., New-York, or

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDIES!

DR. CHARLES K. H. WARD'S

GENERAL VEGETABLE PILLS!

Prepared from a long and extensive practice in the treatment of the diseases for which they are recommended, and offered to the public with the full confidence that a trial will prove their superior excellence as a family medicine. They are mild in their operation, but searching and effectual in their action on the system, purifying the blood, and restoring the vital functions to a healthy standard. They are a safe and certain remedy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Fits, Nervous Affections, Female Irregularities, Obstructions, Pain in the Side and Limbs, Dropsy, Jaundice, Worms, Gravel, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Gout, Venereal Complaints, Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Inflammatory Fevers, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Small Pox, Erysipelas, Nervous Debility, Hysterics, Fits, Palpitation of the Heart, Tremors, Headache, Pain in the Head, Deafness, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Throat, Mercurial Affections, Mercurial Rheumatism, Mercurial Gout, Mercurial Cramp, Mercurial Tremors, Mercurial Palsy, Mercurial Inflammation, Mercurial Erysipelas, Mercurial Ulcers, Mercurial Sore Mouth, Mercurial Sore Throat, Mercurial Sore Eyes, Mercurial Sore Legs, Mercurial Sore Feet, Mercurial Fever, Mercurial Ague, Mercurial Fever and Ague, Mercurial Inflammatory Fever, Mercurial Scarlet Fever, Mercurial Measles, Mercurial Small Pox, Mercurial Erysipelas, Mercurial Nervous Debility, Mercurial Hysterics, Mercurial Fits, Mercurial Palpitation of the Heart, Mercurial Tremors, Mercurial Headache, Mercurial Pain in the Head, Mercurial Deafness, Mercurial Blotches, Mercurial Spots, Mercurial Pimples, Mercurial Boils, Mercurial Tetter, Mercurial Ringworm, Mercurial Salt Rheum, Mercurial Scald Head, Mercurial Sore Eyes, Mercurial Sore Legs, Mercurial Sore Feet.

Price 25 cents per box, containing 60 pills. Sold by all Druggists.

Principal Depot, 334 Canal-st., New-York.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME by DR. WARD'S CO., No. 2 Dey-st., near Broadway. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Medicines to be had at the Office, or sent by mail or express, securely packed from observation, with full directions for use. Cases of long standing, and those which have resisted the treatment of other physicians, especially invited to call. Recent cases, requiring but a few days' treatment, cured for $10. Strictly private rooms for patients. Boards and lodging, if desired. Medicines, $1 per box. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 12 M. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Medicines to be had at the Office, or sent by mail or express, secur

Excitement at the West Point Foundry.

DEPARTURE OF THE PARTIES.

Great excitement prevails among the laboring classes in Cold Spring, particularly among those connected with the West Point Foundry, situated in that place, in consequence of a strike for eight hours. On Thursday last about three hundred men employed in the foundry, or making themselves into a Laboring Union, proceeded to the foundry en masse and requested the men engaged there to quit work and join their ranks. For the last 7 months over 1,000 men have been employed in this foundry, for which the enlistment Parrott guns are manufactured, and now the entire number is idle, and the works stopped.

The ordinary laborers have received from nine to ten shillings per diem, but they now declare that the enormous prices of all the necessaries of life renders it difficult to live upon this amount. A demand for eighteen shillings per week, but R. Parsons, Esq., the proprietor of the foundry, will not accede to this, at least while it continues to be made in its present inconvenient and idle form.

The Rev. Father Quinn, the Catholic Priest of St. Mary's Church, in Cold Spring, addressed the men on strike, in his church on Friday last, at 8 o'clock P. M. With but a small exception, the laborers engaged in the strike are under his pastoral jurisdiction. He addressed them at some length, exhorting them of the sorrow that their unreasonable conduct gave him, and that if the demand for higher wages did not seem made in a proper and respectful form, he had no doubt that Mr. Parsons would be well know, and had always found to be a liberal and high-hearted gentleman, would do what was just and reasonable. His remarks, however, did not have over their minds a salutary effect. Some of the crowd shouted for "Father Quinn" if he would take fifty cents for a dollar," and upon the call of a like character, and interrupted him, that "they could mind their own affairs." He concluded by saying there was but one way to make to them, and that was, that he would pray for them. All go with his blessing for the prosperity of Mr. Parsons. All go with his and Father Quinn at the house, remarkable the entire force, very by-the-way, with the exception of Parsons' house. They were there received by Mrs. Parsons, who informed the crowd that Mr. Parsons was at the foundry, and the crowd moved toward that establishment. Mr. Parsons met them by remarking that "if they wished to go to work at noon, they could do so, and if that was not their desire, they could retire." The crowd then said cheers for Mr. Parsons, the Irish, &c., &c., and left in better animus than they came.

The paper reporter writes, (Saturday, 1 o'clock, P. M.) a private meeting is being held at the Cold Spring House. Delegates from New-York are expected to arrive. Groups of men in earnest conversation may be seen on the corners of the streets and in the groceries of this usually quiet village. The work of the foundry is still stopped, and fear is entertained that there will be a prolonged stay. It is remarked that there is a probability that a military force will be required from West Point, as no other employes will be permitted to enter the town. It is to be hoped that this unfortunate affair may soon be brought to a favorable termination, and that the West Point Foundry may speedily resume its operations, for its importance in competition with the Government, and the war is immeasurable.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....March 12, 1864.

10,000	U. S. 6s, 1881	112½	100	Pacific Mail	33
10,000	do	112½	100	do	33
10,000	do	112½	100	do	33
10,000	do	112½	100	do